THE WEATHER — PARIS: Thursday, rain, possible snow. Temp. 6-9 (43-48). Friday, variable, colder. LONDON: Thursday, cloudy. Temp. 5-9 (41-48). CHANNEL: Moderate. ROME: Thursday, cloudy. Temp. 16-8 (61-68). NEW YORK: Thursday, cloudy. Temp. 1.—7 (34-19).

ADDITIONAL WEATHER—COMICS PAGE.

INTERNATIONAL

Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

Austria	12 S.	Kenya	Sh1.
Belgium	30 B.Fr.	Lebanon	£L. 2.25
Denmark	3.50 Kr.	Luxembourg	30 L.Fr.
Egypt	35 P.	Morocco	2.50 Dr.
Eire	22 P.	Netherlands	1.50 Fior.
Finland	2.50 F.M.	Nigeria	60 K.
France	2.50 F.	Norway	3 N.Kr.
Germany	1.50 D.M.	Portugal	17.50 Esc.
Great Britain	20 P.	Spain	40 Ptas.
Greece	18 Drs.	Sweden	2.75 S.Kr.
India	Rs. 7	Switzerland	1.70 S.Fr.
Iran	50 Rials	Turkey	37. 12
Italy	450 Lire	U.S. Military (Eur.)	60.35
Israel	1 £ 7.50	Yugoslavia	15 D.

No. 29,513 PARIS, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1977 Established 1887

Soares Designated To Create Regime; 'Coalition' Possible

By James M. Markham

MADRID, Dec. 28 (NYT).—Mario Soares, whose minority Socialist regime was toppled on a vote of confidence three weeks ago, was today invited by President Antonio Ramalho Eanes to attempt to form a new government to confront Portugal's worsening economic condition.

The invitation to Mr. Soares, who has been caretaker Premier since the Dec. 8 vote of no confidence, was issued after protracted consultations and behind-the-scenes dealing and seemed to confirm the 53-year-old Socialist leader as the indispensable man of Portuguese politics.

"I have not been appointed as yet," Mr. Soares told newsmen in Lisbon today. "I have been designated so that after my talks with the political parties I can find whether it is possible to form a new government."

The fact that he was invited—rather than appointed—to try to form a new government in Portugal's complicated four-party system gives Mr. Soares some leeway in time before disclosing a formula to achieve stability. The Constitution stipulates that 10 days after being appointed, the premier must present his program to the National Assembly.

But in informed quarters in Lisbon, there was widespread belief that Mr. Soares—helped by President Eanes—had reached private accords with both the well-organized Communist party and the conservative Center Democrats on the shape of a new cabinet.

Disguised Coalition

According to several sources, Mr. Soares hopes to include in his cabinet a number of "personalities" having the confidence of the Center Democrats, which would render it a kind of thinly disguised coalition government. The Socialist leader, whose party holds 102 seats in the 263-member Assembly, has repeatedly insisted that he would not enter a coalition to his left or right for fear of polarizing Portugal's politics.

The Communists, whose 40 negative votes three weeks ago were decisive in bringing down Mr. Soares's government, have confined their rather muted demands to defending what they call "the conquests of the revolution"—the sweeping nationalisations and agrarian reform that followed the collapse of the nation's rightist dictatorship in the spring of 1974.

Even before the confidence vote, Mr. Soares had struck a silent agreement with the Communists to avoid confrontations in the southern Alentejo region, the scene of large-scale land seizures and nationalisations, and it was believed tonight that this accord might be extended into the future to cover other areas as well. The combination of Communist acquiescence and support from the Center Democrats, who have 41 seats, would assure a new Soares cabinet of an easy governing majority.

Rightists Shunned

Left out in the cold—and thrust firmly into opposition—are the rightist Social Democrats, who during the last few months have staked out a position considerably to the right of the Center Democrats. Tonight the party, which is the second largest in the Assembly with 73 seats, declared that it had not been consulted in the naming of Mr. Soares. By contrast, the Center Democrats stated that the Socialist leader was the "natural" choice. In private, some Center Democrats were jocularly speaking of their relationship with the Socialists as "an engagement that is almost a marriage."

The Social Democrats had been pressing President Eanes, who is commander of the armed forces, to name an above-the-fray "technocrat" as premier-designate—a move they feel would erode the pivotal position that Mr. Soares's party enjoys today. But Gen. Eanes has repeatedly maintained that the nation's political parties

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)



AP.

Verena Becker

Bonn Imposes Life Sentence On Terrorist

STUTTGART, Dec. 28 (AP).—Verena Becker, whose release was demanded in October by air hijackers and kidnappers of an industrialist, was sentenced to life imprisonment today for attempted murder and robbery.

The charges stemmed from a May 3 shootout with police in Southern Germany in which her male companion, Guenter Sonnenberg, was seriously wounded.

Miss Becker was convicted of trying to murder six policemen who attempted to detain her and Sonnenberg. The robbery charge stemmed from the take-over of a car that she and her companion used to try to escape.

Miss Becker, a member of the Baader-Meinhof gang, had been sought by West German authorities since 1975 when she and several other jailed terrorists were flown to Southern Yemen in exchange for kidnapped Berlin politician Peter Lorenz.

In rendering the verdict, the court found that the 25-year-old former telephone operator had demonstrated "contempt for human life."

Miss Becker struggled briefly with her four guards while Chief Judge Wolfgang Fischer read the verdict. Another young woman was led out of the courtroom after she began shouting as the verdict was read.

When Miss Becker was exchanged for Mr. Lorenz, she was serving a six-year prison term for bank robbery and for the 1972 bombing of the British Forces Yacht Club in West Berlin.

Also set free in the deal was Gabriele Kroecher-Tiedemann, who was arrested last week in Switzerland after a shootout with border police.

West German investigators said Miss Becker was a member of the inner urban guerrilla cell that is believed to have been responsible for the slaying of Chief Federal Prosecutor Siegfried Buback, banker Juergen Ponto and industrialist Hanns-Martin Schleyer, who was kidnapped in a bid to free her and 10 other jailed terrorists free.

Carter Says All Bars Lifted To Concorde

PARIS, Dec. 28 (AP).—President Carter told President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing today that all U.S. administrative obstacles to the supersonic airliner Concorde have been removed.

The message, transmitted over the direct teletype link between the White House and the Elysée Palace, said Gov. Brendan Byrne had vetoed new noise regulations for Kennedy Airport which would have blocked Concorde operations into New York from 1985.

As a result, the decisions which "compromised the commercial future of Concorde" in the United States have been canceled, Mr. Carter said.



Associated Press.

Talking during session of Knesset in Jerusalem yesterday, Prime Minister Begin grasps arm of Yigael Yadin, second in command. Foreign Minister Dayan is at right.

In Light of 2 Summit Meetings

Sadat Asks Israel to Ease Its Policy

By Christopher S. Wren

CAIRO, Dec. 28 (NYT).—Egyptian President Anwar Sadat urged today that Israel reconsider its Middle East policy to take proper account of the new climate created by his talks with Prime Minister Menahem Begin in Jerusalem last month and Ismailia earlier this week.

"It is for Premier Begin to tell his people to re-evaluate the whole situation again, especially after my visit to Jerusalem and his visit to Ismailia, which have really built new facts in the area and new conceptions and approaches to the whole problem," Mr. Sadat said.

In particular, Mr. Sadat reiterated that Egypt would not accept any plan that would leave Israeli troops stationed on the West Bank of the Jordan, a key condition in the package that Mr. Begin offered to Mr. Sadat on Christmas Day. The proposals were disclosed by Mr. Begin to the Knesset (parliament) today.

But the Egyptian leader continued to display optimism in his hopes for a comprehensive settlement, despite the lack of visible progress at the Ismailia summit meeting. He made his remarks to reporters at a joint press conference with West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, who is in Egypt on an official visit.

Mr. Sadat did not specify what changes he sought in Israeli strategy, nor did he mention a new proposal that Mr. Begin said he was sending. But the Egyptian President had expected a response to match the scope of his original initiative in visiting Jerusalem last month. Today he underscored that one goal remained self-determination for the Palestinians in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip and not the limited self-rule that Mr. Begin had offered him.

Mr. Sadat said yesterday in a lengthy interview on Egyptian television and radio that he had rejected an Israeli offer to give back the occupied Sinai Peninsula, because Cairo still insisted upon an Israeli withdrawal from all Arab territories and the establishment of a Palestinian state. Despite the criticism from other Arab parties like Syria, Mr. Sadat has pushed for an overall, rather than a bilateral, peace settlement.

The creation of a Palestinian state has been a key demand of Cairo and the Ismailia talks bogged down on the issue. The release in Jerusalem today of the text of the Israeli proposals pinpointed for observers here the principal sticking points for the Egyptians.

The proposals disclosed by Mr. Begin today would provide administrative autonomy for the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip, with a civilian government elected by inhabitants of the regions. Cairo's principal objection has been that "security and public order" in the areas would be handled by Israeli troops, according to one provision. President Sadat today stressed to reporters that "Egypt is against the presence of Israeli forces on the West Bank."

The Egyptians were also thought to have objected to the provision that the residents could choose either Israeli or Jordanian citizenship, including the right to serve, at least in the Israeli case, in parliament. Cairo also objected to the provision that other Israelis would be allowed to acquire property and settle in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip.

Blaming Avoided

Significantly, however, neither leader has publicly blamed the other for the lack of progress at Ismailia. In his television interview yesterday, Mr. Sadat described the Israeli Prime Minister as "a man who negotiates with me clearly and frankly."

At the news conference today, the President sidestepped a question about whether he had proposed that East Jerusalem be

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

Despite Domestic Problems

Carter's Polish Host Gierek: Growing Stature in Red Bloc

By Michael Getler

WARSAW, Dec. 28 (WP).—When President Carter lands here tomorrow at the start of his six-nation overseas tour, he will be greeted by the most politically troubled, but also perhaps the most important, leader in the Soviet-led East European bloc—Polish Communist party chief Edward Gierek.

Mr. Gierek is important because he has, for the last seven years, managed to hold onto power in a country with 34 million of the most expressive and independent-minded people contained within the Moscow-dominated Warsaw Pact.

Yet he is becoming potentially more important, more interesting and, at the same time, possibly even more politically vulnerable, because in the last few months he has moved onto a new course that is rare for Communist leaders outside the Soviet Union.

When Mr. Carter arrives here, he will be the fourth head of state or government to have been received by Mr. Gierek in the last three months. The others were the Shah of Iran, Mohammed Reza Pahlevi, West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and King Baudouin of the Belgians.

France, Italy visits

Over that same period, Mr. Gierek has also traveled to France for a meeting with French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, to Italy for a meeting with Premier Giulio Andreotti and an unprecedented meeting with Pope Paul VI, and was given first-class treatment in Moscow, including a meeting with Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev during a visit to commemorate the Russian Revolution.

What all this means is not yet clear. But there are two schools of thought.



Edward Gierek

One is that Mr. Gierek, 64, is using these international forays to help bolster his sagging image at home. In that sense, there might be, as a Pole sarcastically put it, "a faint analogy" to the reasons behind Mr. Carter's decision to travel abroad. But Mr. Gierek is in a far more serious form of political trouble than is Mr. Carter.

The Polish economy is already about $12 billion in debt to the West. Polish agriculture has suffered grave setbacks. A severe meat shortage persists, as do the long lines in front of butcher shops. There is a shortage of grain, of housing and consumer goods. An attempt to raise meat prices by 60 per cent last year resulted in worker uprisings remi-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

Most of Opposition Abstains

Vote in Knesset Backs Begin's Plan for Peace

By William E. Farrell

JERUSALEM, Dec. 28 (NYT).—Prime Minister Menahem Begin today successfully defended his peace plan before the Israeli parliament. The vote was 64 to 8, with 40—mostly members of the opposition Labor party—abstaining.

During the presentation of his plan to the Knesset, Mr. Begin insisted that Israeli forces must remain in the occupied Arab territories of the West Bank of the Jordan River and the Gaza Strip. He also declared that the next move in the Israeli-Arab peace initiative was up to Egypt.

At the start of a long debate this morning, Mr. Begin made public his plan for "self-rule" for the 1.1 million Arabs in the occupied territories and for a settlement with Egypt on the Sinai Peninsula.

He also criticized members of the Egyptian Foreign Ministry—but not President Anwar Sadat—for impeding efforts aimed at the issuance of a written joint statement of intent by the Egyptians and the Israelis at the Ismailia talks on Christmas Day. The statement was not issued despite strenuous efforts to reach some sort of agreement regarding the Palestinian problem. The implication in Mr. Begin's remarks was that Mr. Sadat would have been more forthcoming had he not been reined in by some of his aides.

Assembly Picketed

As Mr. Begin described his peace proposal, several hundred demonstrators from Israeli settlements in the Arab territories picketed the Knesset. Mr. Begin, long an exponent of Israel's political right wing, emotionally defended changes in his thinking, telling the nation's legislators and citizens, who watched him on television, that if those changes meant the castigation of friends, so be it.

During the debate, the Prime Minister's plan was criticized by the Labor party leader, Shimon Peres, who said that it offered too many concessions regarding the Sinai too early in the negotiations. Mr. Peres also called for the immediate involvement of Jordan in the plan for civil autonomy on the West Bank and Gaza, because, otherwise, the Prime Minister's proposal would be unworkable.

26-Point Plan

Mr. Begin's 26-point plan for the West Bank and Gaza includes the following:

- The abolition of the Israeli military administration in the territories and the creation of Arab administrative units to govern internal affairs. An 11-member administrative council, to be elected by Arabs 18 years of age and older, will serve for a four-year term and will operate out of Bethlehem, overseeing the internal needs of the Palestinian Arabs.
- Security and public order "will be the responsibility of the Israeli authorities," Mr. Begin said. The retention of Israeli forces in the territories is one of the major snags between his view and that of Mr. Sadat.
- Residents of the West Bank and Gaza will have a choice of either Israeli or Jordanian citizenship and a committee containing representatives of Israel, Jordan and the administrative council will determine the degree to which the Arab council will be empowered to promulgate regulations.
- Israelis will be allowed to buy land and settle in the territories and Palestinian Arabs who opt for Israeli citizenship will be able to buy land and settle in Israel.
- Palestinian immigration to the territories will be regulated by a committee composed of Israel, Jordan and the administrative council. This was seen as a means by which Israel could bar the entry of radical members of the Palestine Liberation Organization—many of whom are currently in Lebanon.

In addition, Mr. Begin said that Israel retained its claim to

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

Iraqi Role Seen as Topic

Hard-Line States Set 2d Summit by Arabs

By Marvine Howe

BEIRUT, Dec. 28 (NYT).—Arab opponents of Egyptian President Anwar Sadat's initiatives announced plans today for a second "confrontation summit."

The meeting will take place in either Algiers or Baghdad before the middle of next month, according to authoritative Palestinian sources.

It will seek to coordinate strategy against Mr. Sadat's action in seeking peace with Israel and follow up the Tripoli summit session earlier this month, when leaders of Libya, Syria, Algeria, Iraq, Southern Yemen and the Palestine Liberation Organization met.

Iraqi Refusal

Iraq refused to sign the Tripoli Declaration on the grounds that it did not take a sufficiently tough stand against Mr. Sadat. Since then, there have been strong pressures on Baghdad to join the "confrontation front."

Iraqi President Ahmed Hassan al-Bakr has sent messages recently to all the members of the front, the Iraqi news agency said today. Informed sources said that the notes included Iraq's latest conditions for joining the front. Baghdad's presence is considered necessary for the group's effectiveness because of its oil wealth and its relatively strong military potential.

The summit meeting is expected to take a harder line than the Tripoli meeting because of the results of the Cairo and Ismailia talks. Under these circumstances, it was felt that Iraq might agree to join the front.

While opposing Mr. Sadat's unilateral methods, Syrian President Hafez al-Assad persuaded the Tripoli group—with the exception of Iraq—not to burn their bridges with Egypt.

Syrian, PLO Hopes

The Syrians and some PLO leaders had privately voiced hopes that Mr. Sadat might win concessions from Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin that would lead to a Geneva conference.

Now, however, with the lack

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

Says 'Concrete Steps' Taken

U.S. Puts Stamp of 'Progress' On Israel-Egypt Peace Talks

By Murrey Marder

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28 (WP).—The Carter administration yesterday put a stamp of "progress" on what it termed the "concrete steps" taken by Egypt and Israel to move toward an overall Arab-Israeli peace settlement.

At the same time, authoritative sources said that the United States is intensifying its efforts to gain backing from moderate Arab nations to support Egyptian President Anwar Sadat's attempts to reach a compromise with Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin.

The outcome of the talks last weekend in Ismailia, U.S. sources said, underscored the vital need for Mr. Sadat to demonstrate that he is not pursuing a separate Egyptian-Israeli peace settlement. Mr. Sadat's insistence that he is opening a path for an ultimate Palestinian state requires more sensitive response from Israel, and it is to be hoped, support from Jordan and Saudi Arabia, these sources said.

The Sadat-Begin talks stalled over the Palestinian issue, a U.S. source said, on Israel's offer of self-rule for Palestinian Arabs in the Israeli-occupied West Bank of the Jordan River and the Gaza Strip with an Israeli military presence to remain in the two regions. Under the offer, this arrangement could be reviewed in five years.

Egypt's counter demand was for ultimate assured self-determination, which could permit a Palestinian state or any other arrangement desired by the 1 million Arabs involved. They are the major inhabitants of the regions, which include Israeli settlements. Mr. Begin balked at the Egyptian interpretation of self-determination.

Vance to Go to Jerusalem

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28 (UPI).—Secretary of State Cyrus Vance will attend the Middle Eastern foreign ministers' conference in Jerusalem next month, U.S. and Israeli officials said today.

The officials also said that Israeli and U.S. efforts before the conference will be aimed at bringing the Jordanians into the negotiations.

State Department spokesman Tom Reston said that, if Vance received an invitation to the Jerusalem conference, "he would go. He wishes to do whatever will be helpful."

Israeli Embassy officials said Mr. Vance already has been informally invited to attend the meeting between the Egyptian and Israeli foreign ministers, and a formal invitation will be soon made. The Israeli officials said they were informed by the State Department that Mr. Vance would attend the conference.

Mr. Vance will be joining President Carter on the world trip which begins tomorrow, and it is planned that he will split off from the tour in Brussels to go to Budapest, where he will give the crown of St. Stephen to the Hungarian government.

The crown and other Hungarian national relics have been in U.S. possession since 1945. They are being returned as a symbol of improving relations between Hungary and the United States.

Carter Decides To Drop Burns As 'Fed' Chief

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28 (IHT).—President Carter has decided to replace Arthur Burns as chairman of the Federal Reserve Board with G.W. Miller, chief executive officer of Textron, the White House announced today.

The change presumably will take place when Mr. Burns's term as chairman expires Jan. 31. It is not clear whether Mr. Burns will stay on the board as a governor. His term as a governor does not expire until 1984.

The appointment of Mr. Miller, who would have to be confirmed by the Senate, is expected to be acceptable to the business community.

Maldives Tourism Boom: Cocktails Atop a Mosque Site?

By William Borders

MALE, The Maldives (NYT).—One of the world's smallest countries, and traditionally one of the most remote, a 500-mile-long chain of tropical islands in the Indian Ocean called the Maldives, is suddenly expanding its contacts with the outside world.

The Maldives' centuries-old isolation is being broken down by a flood of European tourists attracted to this paradise of spectacular, secluded white-sand beaches 300 miles southwest of India.

"Tourism is doing us so much good so fast," President Ibrahim Nasir said in an interview here in Male. "It is not only bringing us wealth but making us more in touch with the world."

Although the Maldives' 1,200 islands are spread out over an area the size of New York State, they have a total land area of just 115 square miles. Only 200 of the islands are inhabited, and you could walk the circumference of almost any of them, with ease, before breakfast.

Tourism Is New

Despite the obvious attractions, tourism is new to the Maldives. Five years ago, the country had 325 visitors; this year, the number is expected to top 20,000. By the 1980s, when a Kuwaiti-financed airport expansion is completed, the number could reach 100,000.

"Once we get the runway to 11,000 feet," said Mohammed Manku, one of the architects of the tourist boom, "then we can bring in chartered jets direct from Europe, and there will almost be no limit."

But as the tourists clash with the islanders' fragile and traditional Islamic culture, there have been some jarring effects. A symbol of the problem is the outdoor cocktail bar at which Mr. Manku was chatting so optimistic a future.

The bar was built a few years ago on what had been the site of a mosque—the temple of a religion that is as offended by alcohol as it would have been by the dancers' skimpy bathing suits.

Thoughtful Maldivians who worry about such things, however, point out that the people are insulated from much of the tourist influence because almost all the visitors go to one or another of the dozen tourist islands, each of which has its own personality—one is for French nudists, for example.

There are 25,000 people living here in this sleepy seaport capital on a one-square-mile island with perhaps a dozen streets of crushed white coral. Most Maldivians live in tiny fishing villages.

The lives that most of them lead have not changed in centuries. They still go to sea in handmade, wooden fishing boats, with roofs of palm fronds to shield them from the equatorial sun and the sudden tropical squalls. And they still smoke their fish fillets over coconut fires, or eat them in spicy curries with rice and mangoes.

But now the government has provided motors for several hundred of the boats, greatly increasing their range, and it says this is only the beginning. Another sign of change involves regional elementary schools to be built to reduce the isolation of the outer islanders.

The central force behind these changes, and behind almost everything else that is happening in the Maldives, including the tourist boom, is the 51-year-old president. Mr. Nasir has been in office since 1968, when the islands became a republic after having been ruled by a sultan for a thousand years, and his leadership is seldom questioned, at least not in public.

Mr. Nasir leads a secluded life behind the high walls of his lime-green palace, and many Maldivians, even here in Male, have never seen him or his picture. But like almost all his countrymen, he spends a lot of time on the water, either at the wheel of his motorboat or in the stateroom of his white 50-foot yacht, Venus.

Some of Mr. Nasir's critics complain, very quietly, that the country is still being run by a tiny elite, as it had been under the sultanate. Mr. Nasir readily concedes, for example, that he is the owner of Bandos, the largest of the newly developed tourist islands, and has presumably profited from its boom.

His friends and relatives reportedly control much of the rest of the income-producing property in the country.

On the other hand, one of his supporters here looked at it this way: "What country, especially one so small, isn't run by an elite? And if there's enough of a boom in the Maldives, it can't help but trickle down to the lowest level."

Drought Relief Stalled Pending Reforms

Corruption Diverts Ghana Food Aid

By John Darnton

ACCRA, Ghana, Dec. 28 (NYT). —After three consecutive years of drought, food supplies are at a critically low level in northern Ghana and international relief programs are being hampered by inefficiency and corruption.

The United States, on determining that fully a quarter of a shipment of 5,000 metric tons of wheat-soy blend and soy-fortified sorghum did not reach the people it was intended for, has temporarily suspended its aid program.

About 2,500 tons of badly needed U.S. grain sorghum has been sequestered in the central city of Kumasi, where it is reported to be under guard in a warehouse while the military government of Gen. Ignatius Kutu Acheampong attempts to devise a distribution system free of the thefts, sales and other irregularities that have marked the program.

Poorly Timed Rains

The drought in northern Ghana, affecting about a million persons, primarily in the northeastern quadrant of the country, is part of a pattern of scant and poorly timed rains that have fallen in many West African countries this year. It has raised fears of a food shortage similar to, although perhaps not as severe as, that of 1973, when the countries on the rim of the Sahara were devastated by successive years of meager rainfall. Four years ago, thousands of persons died and herds of livestock were wiped out.

This year the rain has been spotty—adequate in some regions and almost nonexistent in others, such as the Cape Verde Islands, which has not seen a drop. The stricken countries include Senegal, Gambia, Mali, Mauritania, Upper Volta, Niger and Chad.

In Ghana, virtually the entire country, ranging from the city of Navrongo, in the far north, to Accra, the coastal capital, has had less rain than last year and also less—in some cases under 50 per cent—than the 25-year average. The only exception has been a small pocket centering on the town of Wa, in the midwest.

The problem is not only the deficient rains but also their timing. Farmers plant at the second rain and count upon a third within a week to germinate seed. In many areas, the nourishing rain did not come, so the planting was wiped out at its inception.

The scarcity of millet, sorghum and other grain from the main harvest in August and September has been alleviated somewhat by the late harvest, just taking place. Although malnutrition is common in the north, the danger of widespread famine has passed, the relief workers say. The harvest is a poor one, however, so large shipments of food from international donors will be required to stave off catastrophe next April and May, when the current stocks will have long since run out.

"All indications based on the rains in the late season are that there will not be any significant increase in production over last year," an official said. "The harvest won't be sufficient to carry the people. There will still be requirements for massive food imports." Recently, the director of agriculture in the upper region estimated that only 20 per cent of the 22,000 acres under cultivation in his area would have a good yield.

That prediction was made as the government was still recovering from a scandal surrounding an earlier relief effort undertaken by the United States. In mid-August, officials of the Agency for International Development notified the government here that a crisis was looming. The government sent out a team of inspectors and by September had lodged a request for help. Food for Peace officers submitted a report to Washington, which was approved in the second week of October.

It was decided to send 15,000 metric tons—5,000 of wheat-soy blend and soy-fortified sorghum and 10,000 of whole grain sorghum. The initial shipment was to come from the Catholic Relief Services, which had 4,000 tons in the country for a child-health program.

Much of the shipment went astray, being taken by workers in the urban areas before it could reach the rural poor for whom it was intended. As new shipments came into the port of Tema and were transported north, bags of food disappeared from government trucks en route.

Smuggled Into Togo

According to numerous reports, some of the food was commandeered by district officers or local chiefs and then sold. Aid workers found goods labeled "Gift of the United States" on sale in markets. An undetermined amount is believed to have been smuggled into Togo and the Ivory Coast and sold to obtain West African francs, which are stronger than Ghana's currency.

A team of U.S. auditors estimated that 1,400 metric tons of an initial shipment of 5,500 went to ineligible people. However, AID officials believe this estimate to be a bit severe, noting that in numerous instances the food reached urban workers who may have qualified for assistance, although not ahead of the elderly, blind and disabled who did not receive it.

The government is setting up a national distribution program under a special coordinator who will report to Dr. Robert Gardiner, commissioner of economic development.

"We believe they can set up a good system by next year," said Irwin Coker, AID director here. "We're optimistic it will get straightened out."

Shipment Authorized

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28 (UPI). —AID today authorized the shipment of nearly $9 million worth of food grains to West African nations of the Sahel region affected by a severe drought.

AID said that the United States will send about 80,700 tons of sorghum, rice and corn to Mauritania, Gambia, Guinea-Bissau, Cape Verde Islands and Senegal.



Associated Press.

FINNISH ELECTIONS—A Helsinki workman puts up posters in preparations for presidential elections Jan. 15-16, watched by statue of ex-president Staahlberg.

Knesset Vote Backs Begin's Peace Plan

(Continued from Page 1)

sovereignty over the West Bank and Gaza, but he proposed that "in the knowledge that other claims exist" and "for the sake of the agreement and the peace that the question of sovereignty in these areas be left open."

The Prime Minister's Likud party has long asserted that the territories were part of the biblical heritage of the Jews and that the Jewish claim to sovereignty over them predates all others.

Special Proposal

Regarding the status of Jerusalem, Mr. Begin said that a special proposal regarding the administration of Jewish, Moslem and Christian holy places would be drafted that "will include the guarantee of freedom of access to members of all the faiths to the shrines holy to them."

All of the points in his plan, the Prime Minister said, would be subject to review after a five-year period had elapsed.

Mr. Begin, in addressing the legislature, was adamant about the issue of retaining Israeli troops in the occupied territories lest the areas become "dominated by the murderers' organization known as the PLO," which he termed "the vilest organization of murderers in history with the exception of the Nazi armed organizations."

"Anyone who wants an agreement with us should be good enough to accept our statement that the Israel Defense Forces will be stationed in Judea, Samaria [Mr. Begin uses the biblical names for the West Bank] and Gaza and there will also be other security arrangements so that we shall give all the residents—Jews and Arabs in the land of Israel—security of life, security for all." He did not elaborate on what he meant by "other security arrangements."

Mr. Begin said that his proposals for a rapprochement between Egypt and Israel regarding the Sinai and restoring Egyptian sovereignty there included the following:

- A demilitarization in the Sinai in which the Egyptian Army shall not cross the Giddi and Mitla line and a thinning out of forces between the Suez Canal and that line.
- The retention of Jewish settlements in the Sinai to be administered by Israel and protected by an Israeli force.
- A transition period "of a number of years" during which Israeli troops would be stationed at a defensive line in central Sinai and during which air fields and early warning stations will remain "until the withdrawal of our forces to the international boundary."
- A guarantee of freedom of navigation in the Straits of Tiran, at the mouth of the Gulf of Aqaba, which would be regarded as an international waterway by both countries and would be protected "either by a United Nations force which cannot be withdrawn except with the agreement of both countries and by unanimous decision of the UN Security Council," or by a joint Egyptian-Israeli patrol. This guarantee would assure Israel's shipping lanes to its southern port of Eilat.

Mr. Begin reaffirmed his contention that his talks with Mr. Sadat in Ismailia—the first time an Israeli leader was welcomed on Arab soil—were a success although the hoped-for statement of intent did not emerge from them.

He said that because of the differences over the Palestinian question—Egypt says that there should be a state, Israel proposes "home rule" without statehood—"public action was prevented on the declarations, whose contents had been completely agreed upon."

Addressing himself to growing criticism at home, including some gibes from political colleagues, Mr. Begin said, "For the sake of peace, for the sake of a peace treaty, we have assumed great responsibility and taken many risks... To me, it is clear that we are on the right path to facilitate negotiations for, and the signing of, a peace treaty."

"We, the government of Israel, did our part," the Prime Minister said. "We made our contribution and it is now the turn of the other side."

He then criticized the Egyptian Foreign Ministry, saying: "If the followers of routine thinking in the Egyptian Foreign Ministry assume that they will succeed in getting international pressure on us, so that we will accept their positions which are unacceptable to us, and that we will agree to them—they are wrong. We are used to pressure and the refusal to yield to it.

"But I am convinced that no international pressure will be exerted on the state of Israel," he added, saying that the proposal had been looked on positively by a number of leaders, including President Carter and Prime Minister James Callaghan of Britain.

The opposition leader, Mr. Peres, told newsmen that Mr. Begin's plan for Palestinian Arab rule was flawed.

"I believe that if we want to keep the Jewish character of the state of Israel, we must take measures at present to assure it and we shouldn't govern large communities of Arab people," he said.

In a radio interview, Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan—who was widely reported to have had a secret meeting yesterday, possibly with the Shah of Iran in Tehran, reaffirmed Israel's total opposition to a separate Palestinian state, saying: "No, no, I wouldn't put my signature on such proposals."

Ties With W. Germans Suspected

Italian Anti-Terrorist Police Hunting New Guerrilla Band

By Paul Hofmann

ROME, Dec. 28 (NYT).—Italian anti-terrorism units are hunting a new network of urban guerrillas that calls itself the "Communist Frontline," often uses policemen's uniforms as disguises and includes teenagers enlisted by West German terrorists.

Members of the group are said to have committed some of the violence in various parts of Italy during the Christmas period. Messages purporting to come from the "Frontline" assumed responsibility for the dynamiting of a new prison building in Turin on Christmas Eve and the kidnapping of a wealthy businessman in the predominantly German-speaking —and hitherto tranquil—region of Alto Adige, or South Tyrol.

The "Frontline" is only one of a score or more of underground groups that are at present engaged in ideologically motivated aggressions. Some are clearly neo-fascist; most, however, profess extreme leftist views. They are all disowned by the Italian Communist party, which says it condemns terrorism.

Particularly Dangerous

Investigators here say that the "Frontline" is particularly dangerous because of the suspected linkup with the remnants of the West German Red Army Faction, also known as the Baader-Meinhof Gang.

According to experts, the new Italian group is using a particularly truculent language in messages to the news media and the authorities. It is believed to be composed of a hard core of "professional" terrorists who arm and manipulate radical high school students and other young people, who, in their eagerness to assert themselves in the eyes of the older Italian and West German conspirators, become ultraviolent and trigger-happy.

The Italians in the hard core of the "Frontline" are believed to be dissident former members of the "Red Brigades." This is a clandestine leftist organization that for years has engineered many murders, kidnappings, bombings and other violence, mainly in northern Italy.

Other Signs

Police officers here say that there are also other signs, beside the emergence of the "Frontline," of growing influence on Italian radicals by West German extremists. Terrorist groups here now choose such names as the "Ulrike Meinhof Commando" after the West German radical who died in a Stuttgart prison, an apparent suicide, last year.

During the last few days, new inscriptions expressing support for the West German Red Army Faction have been painted in large red letters on many houses in Rome. Red Army Faction is the name that the extremist group led by Mrs. Meinhof and an associate, Andreas Baader, gave itself.

Claims 3 Planes Downed

Somalia Says 8 Ethiopian Jets Raid 2 of Its Cities; 2 Killed

NAIROBI, Dec. 28 (AP).—Ethiopian jet fighters simultaneously bombed the cities of Hargeisa and Berbera in northwestern Somalia yesterday killing 2 children and wounding 13 persons, Somalia's official radio reported today.

Eight Ethiopian aircraft were involved in the afternoon raids, the radio said. Four planes struck Hargeisa, Somalia's second largest city, while four other jets bombed the port city of Berbera, located on the Gulf of Aden.

According to the Somali radio broadcast monitored here, all of the casualties were inflicted at Hargeisa where Somali forces downed two Ethiopian aircraft—Soviet-made MiG-21 jets.

Another Ethiopian plane, an American-built F-5 jet, was shot down at Berbera by Somali forces, but additional details of the bombing incidents were not disclosed, the radio broadcast said.

Hargeisa, located about 45 miles from the Ethiopian border, was reportedly attacked by Ethiopian jets earlier this month and at least nine persons were said to have died in that bombing incident.

In announcing yesterday's bombing raids, a regional secretary of Somalia's Socialist party called the attacks "barbaric" and said they were part of a "Russian-Cuban conspiracy against Somalia," Somali radio said.

Somali Head Sees Shah

TEHRAN, Dec. 28 (Reuters).—Somali President Mohamed Siad Barre said today he had asked the Shah of Iran, Mohammed Reza Pahlevi, to give President Carter a message, which observers believed was a request for U.S. arms.

The Somali President arrived here yesterday on a three-day visit to brief the Shah on the war between Ethiopia and Somali forces in the Horn of Africa. He did not reveal the contents of the message for Mr. Carter, who is due to visit Iran on New Year's Eve.

But observers believe the message asked Mr. Carter to lift his ban on supplies of U.S. arms to either side in the fighting. The Soviet Union is supplying Ethiopia with weapons.

Mr. Siad Barre attacked U.S. policy, telling journalists at a press conference today: "It seems the United States and some other Western countries have adopted a wait-and-see attitude on what is happening in Africa and the Indian Ocean.

"We, Iran and other countries in the area don't think this is a wise attitude," the Somali President said. He added: "We are seeking arms to defend ourselves. How can you stop missiles? Not with prayers, certainly."

Mr. Siad Barre said the Soviet Union's supply of arms to Ethiopia was "immoral." Last month the President tore up his friendship treaty with Moscow and expelled all Soviet civilian and military advisers from Somalia, once one of the Kremlin's major allies in Africa.

Whites Quit S. Africa in Record Flow

JOHANNESBURG, Dec. 28 (AP).—The number of whites emigrating from South Africa has almost doubled in the last year, while the number of new immigrants has been halved, the Department of Statistics reported today.

Figures released by the department showed that 23,400 persons left the racially troubled country between January and October of this year, compared with 11,900 in the same period last year.

The department said that 21,000 persons arrived to settle in South Africa, compared with last year's 41,000.

Although the government did not specify, almost all the emigrants and immigrants are understood to be whites.

Rhodesian Emigrants Immigrate

Many of the new arrivals are from Rhodesia, where Prime Minister Ian Smith is negotiating transition to black majority rule and where black nationalist guerrillas are waging a widening hit-and-run war against the white-minority government.

Canada has been the most popular destination for South African emigrants.

The increase in the number of whites leaving South Africa coincides with rising international pressure on the white minority regime to end its official policies of race segregation. Earlier this year the UN Security Council voted to ban any exports of arms to South Africa, and black African nations have been pressing for a trade boycott as well.

South Africa is populated by about 4.3 million whites, 19 million blacks and 3 million Asians and persons of mixed race, known here as "Coloreds."

3,000 Reported Jailed In Cuba for Dissent

NEW YORK, Dec. 28 (Reuters). —The private Council on Hemispheric Affairs said this week that Cuba has imprisoned about 3,000 political dissidents.

COHA, a nonprofit institution that monitors U.S.-Latin American relations, said: "Some of these prisoners have committed acts of violence against Cuban government authorities and facilities in furtherance of their political points of view. However, there is every reason to believe that the vast majority... are in the prisoner-of-conscience category."



AP.

Mario Soares

Soares to Try For a Regime

(Continued from Page 1)

—and the Socialists, in particular —must be the cornerstone of any new government.

The refusal of Gen. Eanes to be drawn into forging a "presidential" government was consistent with his view of his own role as the arbiter of politics—not a Portuguese de Gaulle that many rightists would like him to become. The tentative formula being bruited in Lisbon political circles was believed to have been eased by the good personal relations Gen. Eanes has with both Mr. Soares and Diogo Freitas do Amaral, the serious-minded Center Democratic leader.

IMF Negotiations

One of the first tasks facing a new cabinet—assuming that Mr. Soares is able to put one together —will be the resumption of thorny negotiations with the International Monetary Fund for a critical $750-million balance-of-payments loan.

It was Mr. Soares's inability to get the opposition parties to agree to the IMF's stiff austerity terms —and some kind of "social" pact on the economy—that prompted him to call for the confidence vote.

The Center Democrats have in the past argued for an aggressive, reflationary, development oriented budget rather than the restrictive one suggested by the IMF. If they are included in the new government in some manner, Mr. Soares's hand in a sense will be strengthened in his negotiations with the IMF, which had hit snags over the severity of the credit squeeze that should be applied to the economy.

Levich's Wife Reported Sick

MOSCOW, Dec. 28 (NYT).—Dr. Veniamin Levich, a Jewish scientist who has been barred from emigrating, said today that his wife suffered a heart attack Dec. 19 and is under intensive care in a Moscow hospital.

Dr. Levich, 60, said that he believed his wife, Tanya, would not be able to recuperate unless she is allowed to leave for Israel. The couple has been trying to leave since 1972. Their two sons were permitted to go, but the Levichev' application has been repeatedly denied on the grounds that he had access to official secrets when he worked as a scientist.

He lost his job as professor at Moscow University as soon as he applied to emigrate and now lives on his honorarium as a corresponding member of the Soviet Academy of Sciences. "Our condition here is too horrible," he said today, "and it is a matter of life or death now that Tanya should be permitted to leave."

Paris Area Restaurant Bombed; No Injuries

PARIS, Dec. 28 (Reuters).—A bomb exploded in Neuilly early today, wrecking a restaurant.

The police said that there were no injuries. The bombing is the latest in a series of Christmas attacks.

Sadat Urges Israel to Ease Its Policy on Mideast Issues

(Continued from Page 1)

made the capital of an independent Palestinian state, as the semi-official Cairo newspaper Al Ahram reported this morning.

Instead, he repeated his contention that "no one will accept Israeli sovereignty over the Arab part of Jerusalem." Israel occupied the Old City in 1967 and does not want to give it back to Jordan.

Mr. Sadat also avoided commenting on Mr. Begin's assurance to the Knesset that, if the Sinai Peninsula were returned, Egyptian troops would stay west of the strategic Mitla and Gidi Passes.

He told reporters that such details had not been raised at Ismailia and would become the work of the committee of defense ministers meeting in Cairo next month while the foreign ministers meet in Jerusalem. "Mr. Begin has already put his plan before us but in the plan, as I said before, there are points of agreement and points of disagreement," Mr. Sadat said.

Mr. Sadat confirmed that the Palestinian question had been "the issue we differed upon" at Ismailia. "They proposed autonomy. We have proposed self-determination," Mr. Sadat said.

But the President declared that he was "always optimistic" and believed that a solution could be found. "As Prime Minister Begin has already stated, everything is negotiable except the destruction of Israel. We agree with him upon this," Mr. Sadat said.

The stalemate as Ismailia has not seemed to hurt Mr. Sadat's image among Egyptians, although some expressed disappointment at the lack of progress at the summit session. Today, Al Ahram published a poll taken before the meeting reporting that 100 per cent of those sampled approved of Mr. Sadat's new peace policy toward Israel.

Arabs Plan 2d Summit

(Continued from Page 1)

of tangible results in the Israeli-Egyptian talks, particularly on the Palestinian question, the confrontation front has begun to step up its opposition to the Egyptian-Israeli dialogue.

Syrian chief of staff, Maj. Gen. Hikmat al-Chehabi, met with Soviet Defense Minister Marshal Dimitri Ustinov yesterday to discuss closer Soviet cooperation with the confrontation front, specifically more military aid, according to reports here.

Arafat-Tito Meeting

Meanwhile, PLO leader Yassir Arafat and a four-man team from the executive committee met with Yugoslav President Tito in Belgrade today.

President Tito reaffirmed his support of the PLO as the only legitimate representative of the Palestinian people and insisted that there could be no Mideast peace settlement without a solution to the Palestinian question, including the establishment of an independent Palestinian state, according to the Palestine news agency, Wafa.

Another PLO delegation is touring the Gulf states to explain the confrontation front's opposition to Mr. Sadat's moves. The Gulf states have tried to maintain a neutral position on Mr. Sadat's policy.

Argentina Said Most Repressive

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28 (UPI). —Argentina is Latin America's "most flagrant violator" of human rights and Venezuela has the best record, according to a year-end review issued this week by the Council on Hemispheric Affairs.

The private research group said Argentina has an estimated 18,000 victims of human rights violations in its jails—"more innocent victims ... than the rest of Latin America combined."

It said Uruguay ranks only second to Argentina on its list of Latin American nations "violating human rights, as killings, abductions and the systematic use of torture continue in these two countries in spite of worldwide international condemnation."

Venezuela, a democracy, was the only Latin American nation awarded a "good human rights score," it said.

3 Wounded in Rhodesia

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, Dec. 28 (UPI).—Black insurgents in western Rhodesia's Wankie National Park have ambushed a civilian car, wounding a South African tourist and two of his children, the military command said today.

Korchnoi Yields In the 13th Game

BELGRADE, Dec. 28 (AP).—Victor Korchnoi, playing white, today resigned after the 33d move of his 13th game against Boris Spassky in the final tournament to select a challenger for the world chess championship.

Mr. Korchnoi now leads Mr. Spassky by 7.5 to 5.5 points. He needs three victories to gain the right to play champion Anatoli Karpov for the world title.

Mr. Spassky, who also won the 11th and 12th games in this only previous victories, needs five points to reach the winning 10.5-point mark in the 20-game match. The next game is scheduled for Friday.

Turkish Professor Is Shot; University Closes for a Year

ANKARA, Dec. 28 (Reuters). —The Hacettepe University here closed for a year today after a physics professor was shot in a new outbreak of political violence.

Prof. Yalcin Sanalan, head of the physics department, was shot several times by gunmen who burst into his home last night. He was reported to be recovering today.

President Fahri Koruturk expressed his concern and asked Premier Suleyman Demirel to take steps to protect the university staff. The university governing body announced that it was closing for 12 months.

Members of the academic world have been a particular target in the violence which has taken more than 200 lives in the last year.

Many of the dead have been students involved with leftist or rightist factions whose frequent clashes have disrupted the work of many educational institutions.

Many bystanders have also died, including some of the 7 persons killed when gunmen opened fire on a May Day crowd in Istanbul's Taksim Square.

Leftist Clashes

That incident was attributed to clashes between leftist unionists and extreme leftists.

Much of the violence has been traced to extreme rightists, some of whom support the Nationalist Movement party of Deputy Premier Alsapan Turkesh.

The Nationalist Movement is a partner with Mr. Demirel's Justice party and the Moslem-inspired National Salvation party in a rightist coalition government that appears likely to be ousted by the parliament within the next few days.

The opposition says that the government is responsible for the violence.

Opposition Deputy Hayrettin Uysal said in parliament yesterday that since the government came to power in 1975 more than 130 persons have been killed and 900 injured in political violence.

In the same period, more than 250 sites had been bombed, he said. "Government policy has only brought blood, tears and terror to this country," Mr. Uysal added.

Justice party Deputy Talat Aydemir retorted that the opposition was protecting political anarchists.

Mao Volume Tops Chinese Best Sellers

PEKING, Dec. 28 (Reuters). —A wide range of books poured off Chinese presses this year and the best seller was the fifth volume of the "Selected Works of Mao Tse-tung."

The Chinese news agency today described this year a "banner year for publication work in China in terms of types of books published." Many of the books had been forbidden in the last few years by the extremist "Gang of Four."

The agency said 200 million copies were printed of the latest Mao volume.

Carter's Polish Host Gierek: Growing Stature in Red Bloc

(Continued from Page 1)

niscent of those that brought changes in governments here twice in the last two decades.

Mr. Gierek, in effect, has lost the ability to really govern and Poles—although they seem to still like him as an honorable and decent man—seem to understand that the regime has been stalemated.

Thus, Mr. Gierek's international diplomacy is seen as an attempt to improve his status among Poles and at the same time convince Western leaders that he must be extended both more credit and more patience in terms of repayment if he is to keep the lid on his country, and to remind the Soviet Union just how difficult a situation he faces.

The other view of Mr. Gierek combines an element of this primary view, since there is no argument among Polish observers that Mr. Gierek is seeking both domestic political and economic gains in his international diplomacy.

But, in addition, as a Warsaw journalist put it, "there is the feeling that Gierek really does want to become an internationally known statesman. He'd like to be a Giscard d'Estaing or a Helmut Schmidt. He is a former coal miner, not an intellectual, and he can't fight his way out of a paper bag on economic subjects. But people like him. The leaders he meets with all seem to like and respect him."

Banner of Détente

"He also may feel," another adds, "that he can serve as someone who can carry the banner of East-West détente more easily, who can go beyond what is possible for the Soviets to do in this field. It seems that he really does want to do good, so his image is being built up as an international statesman."

Unlike other East European Communist leaders, Mr. Gierek's lifetime has spanned many years living in the West. His family went to France in 1923 and he was in France, in 1931, that he first joined the Communist party.

Further evidence of this can be seen by many foreign observers, including the Italians, in the extraordinary meeting that Mr. Gierek had here in late October with Stefan Cardinal Wyszynski, the leader of Poland's Roman Catholic Church and probably the most popular man in the country, and in his meeting the following month with the Pope.

Undoubtedly, experienced observers here say, there was a large dose of domestic necessity in these meetings since Mr. Gierek needs the church as a stabilizing force at home if public unrest is to be kept from getting out of hand.

Mrs. Bhutto Held In House Arrest

LAHORE, Pakistan, Dec. 28 (Reuters).—The Pakistani government put the wife of former Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto under house arrest here yesterday in an apparent attempt to prevent her from leading protest against the martial law regime next month.

A police officer said that Nusrat Bhutto was served with the detention order in a hospital where she was admitted with a head injury after police used violence at an England-Pakistan cricket test match 11 days ago.

She was ordered held from Jan. 10—five days after Pakistan demonstrations to demand immediate general elections and a return to a civilian government. Her husband has been under arrest for more than seven months.

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U.Y. Democrat Disavows Involvement

Korea-Bribe Probers Accuse Rep. Wolff's Aide of Perjury

By Nicholas M. Horrock

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28 (NYT). —The House Ethics Committee has voted to charge a secretary to Rep. Wolff, D-N.Y., with perjury and with impeding the committee's investigation of alleged South Korean influence peddling, the committee announced yesterday.

This is the first attempt to punish a witness since the House began its inquiry a year ago. Named in a six-page "statement of alleged violation" issued by the committee late yesterday was Mrs. Bonnie Robinson, Rep. Wolff's executive secretary, who has worked for him more than 12 years.

The charges, voted by the panel in closed session on Dec. 16, cannot directly be prosecuted by the House committee. They could result, however, in a congressional recommendation to the Department of Justice that Mrs. Robinson be prosecuted, a committee staff member said.

3 Counts of Perjury

Mrs. Robinson is charged with three counts of perjury in that she said a "Rolodex" card file kept on her desk never contained the name of Tongsun Park, the South Korean businessman at the center of the influence investigation; that she never discussed the card with anyone and that she never removed or destroyed such a card.

The committee further charged that Mrs. Robinson "has impeded or has endeavored to impede the inquiry" by making "false and misleading declarations" about the name card. The panel alleged that she removed and destroyed the card.

In a statement issued by Mrs. Robinson's lawyer, Gerald Walpin of New York, she denied being "guilty of any wrongdoing. She is certain that, when all relevant facts are considered, it will be clear that neither she nor to her knowledge anyone with whom she associated participated in any so-called Koreagate impropriety."

Rep. Wolff's office issued a statement in which the congressman said that the "complaint announced Tuesday neither relates to me nor to any action taken by me." He acknowledged, however, that Mrs. Robinson "may have failed to state under oath all she knew about a Rolodex telephone index file maintained in my reception area."

Illegal Loyalty

Rep. Bruce Caputo, R-N.Y., who conducted the interview in which Mrs. Robinson allegedly committed perjury, said that "many staff members are not telling the committee what they know." He called this a "serious" violation of the law and remarked that their "loyalty to their congressmen does not transcend the law."

Rep. Caputo said he believed that the voting of charges against Mrs. Robinson might serve to convince other staff members to be more candid with the committee. In a telephone interview, he suggested that if Mrs. Robinson chose to cooperate fully, the results of the charges might not be as severe.

Committee staff investigators, a source said, have become convinced that either Rep. Wolff or his staff has been attempting to evade committee subpoenas for records. Sources said Rep. Wolff had reported that he cannot comply with the subpoenas because records have been lost or destroyed in alleged burglaries of his offices here and on Long Island during the last year.



Associated Press.

JUST LIKE OLD TIMES—Former Attorney General John Mitchell clutches papers as he heads for a private jet in Montgomery, Ala., after leaving a federal prison camp on a medical furlough while reporters and aides crowd around.

U.S. Launches Excess Oil Price Action

By Steven Rattner

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28 (NYT.) —In the first of a potential string of similar actions, the Department of Energy charged yesterday that the Exxon Corp. overcharged buyers of crude oil from two small fields in Alabama and Florida by $70.8 million between March 1, 1974, and Dec. 31 of last year.

The accusation represents the first action under an intensified program of oil company audits announced in July by the Federal Energy Administration, predecessor to the Department of Energy.

The action is known officially as a "notice of probable violation" and represents the beginning of an administrative procedure.

Written Response

Exxon now has 10 days to file a written response, after which the department will determine whether further enforcement action is necessary.

"Exxon did not overcharge in connection with disputed transactions," a spokesman for the domestic subsidiary, Exxon U.S.A., said yesterday. "This is simply another case where the federal government has issued conflicting and retroactive interpretations of basic regulations."

The customary action is to require the accused to roll back oil prices until the amount of any overcharge is made up.

In most instances—including yesterday's—the enforcement authorities have not alleged any intentional wrongdoing on the part of the companies. The announcement, for example, said only that Exxon "miscalculated." For the most part, the companies contend that any miscalculations are accidental and result from the many and often conflicting federal laws and regulations.

N.Y.C. Subway Crash

NEW YORK, Dec. 28 (Reuters).—About 30 subway passengers were slightly injured this morning when a slow-moving train ran into another train standing at a platform. Service was interrupted for about 1 1/2 hours.

23 Hurt in 2d Such Explosion in 5 Days

Nine Killed in Texas Grain Elevator Blast

GALVESTON, Texas, Dec. 28 (AP).—Rescue workers and employees were evacuated today from the site of a grain elevator explosion that killed at least 9 persons and injured 23. The evapersons and injured 23. The evacuation was ordered after flames the first of a row of storage silos.

Smoke was pouring from the nearest silo and fire officials feared that another explosion might follow the one that erupted at 8:30 p.m. yesterday.

A man and a woman, both critically injured, were pulled from beneath the twisted steel and hunks of concrete shortly after midnight. Police said seven other persons were believed to be missing, including three federal grain inspectors. Before the fire and evacuation, choking concrete dust and smoke hampered the search efforts, overcoming at least 15 rescue workers.

FBI spokesmen said agents were on the scene in a liaison capacity, primarily to offer laboratory assistance.

Two victims died at John Sealy Hospital, and there were seven dead at the Galveston County morgue.

Authorities declined to speculate on what caused the blast, the second explosion at a U.S. grain elevator in five days. An explosion at an elevator complex in New Orleans Thursday killed 34 persons, and searchers are still combing the rubble for a missing man. The cause of that explosion has not been determined.

Authorities said the blast here apparently occurred in a tunnel that connected the elevator to a loading dock. Two ships were unloading grain at the time but were towed away by the U.S. Coast Guard.

Grain elevators contain highly volatile grain dust that can ignite and explode on even the smallest spark.

State and local police closed off the north end of Galveston Island. "It's still a dangerous situation," Fire Chief Hugh O'Donohoe said.

Earlier Toll Report

Officers had reported earlier that 10 bodies had been recovered but later said several had been counted twice.

Last night's blast at the Farmer's Export Grain Co., which was heard 70 miles away, tore two large holes in the side of the 13-story main elevator structure. The facility includes 40 silos and has a capacity of 3.5 million bushels.

Automobile-size chunks of concrete were thrown more than 200 feet and a railroad switch engine was twisted into a tangle of steel. Windows were shattered a mile away in the downtown section of this port city of 65,000 about 50 miles southeast of Houston.

Sen. Hayakawa Admits He's Poor At Math Except in Adding Billions

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28 (AP).—Sen. S.I. Hayakawa, R-Calif., says he thought his appointment to the Senate Budget Committee was a bad idea "because I have the greatest difficulty balancing my own checkbook."

"Putting me on the Budget Committee when I don't understand money at all seemed to me appallingly irresponsible," the senator, a semanticist and former president of San Francisco State College, said.

But he said that his fears were unjustified because the job requires only simple addition and "you don't even have to know subtraction."

In an article in the new issue of Harper's magazine, Sen. Hayakawa said that being on the committee is easy because it involves no complicated decisions about specific appropriations, just overall totals.

And he said the numbers turned out to be simple because they always involve billions or hundreds of millions, nothing smaller.

"Therefore, when we say 1.0, that means $1 billion," the senator wrote. "Then we have .1; that means $100 million—and that's the smallest figure we ever deal with in the Budget Committee.

"A member of the committee will say, for instance, 'Here's an appropriation for such-and-such. It was 1.7 for 1977. So for the 1978 budget we ought to make it 2.9.'"

"So all we do is add 1.2; that's not hard.

"The next item is 2.5. The members discuss it back and forth, and somebody says, 'Let's raise it to 3.7.'"

"They look around at each other. 'Everybody in favor?' 'Yes Sir. OK.'"

"So in five minutes we have disposed of 2 billion bucks—2 billion, not 2 million.

"I never realized it could be so easy."

Proscribed Party Asks Chile Vote Against Pinochet

SANTIAGO, Dec. 28 (AP).—The banned Christian Democratic party has urged Chileans to vote against the military government in a Jan. 4 plebiscite ordered by President Augusto Pinochet.

Gen. Pinochet has called on all Chileans over 18 years of age to take part in the "national consultation" and endorse his regime. He ordered the vote after the UN General Assembly passed a resolution condemning alleged human-rights abuses in Chile.

The resolution was one of several strong attacks that the world body has leveled at the military leaders who ousted the late Marxist President Salvador Allende in September, 1973.

All political parties were banned at that time but the Christian Democrats continue to meet, in secret, and occasionally release policy statements to news agencies.

The Christian Democrats said that the plebiscite "confuses the concepts of fatherland and government and seeks to divide Chileans between patriots and nonpatriots. Those who are with Gen. Pinochet and his policy would be patriots and those who differ nonpatriots."

To Replace Curtis

Carter Names White, a Texan, To Head the Democratic Party

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28 (AP). —President Carter today named John White, a Texan, as his choice to run the debt-ridden Democratic party and told him that next year's congressional elections will be "a good challenge."

Mr. Carter met with Mr. White, deputy secretary of agriculture, and Kenneth Curtis, who is quitting as party boss, at the White House. He thanked Mr. Curtis for his service to the party, and Mr. Curtis, a former governor of Maine, replied: "Thank you. I've enjoyed it very much."

Mr. Carter told Mr. White he appreciated his efforts at the Agriculture Department, adding: "This [new job] will be a good challenge in the future."

Astute Politician

Mr. White, 52 is a politician in the mold of the astute, storytelling former chairman, Robert Strauss of Texas. His selection as party chairman is expected to be formalized at a meeting of the Democratic National Committee on Jan. 21 in Atlanta.

The meeting will follow a Democratic fund-raising dinner; one of several aimed at improving the party's finances. Mr. Carter has agreed to address at least five of the dinners, which are also designed to help finance congressional candidates in the elections next year.

The debt of the Democratic party was reduced during the Curtis tenure from $3.8 million to $2.5 million, according to the party treasurer, Joel McCleary.

Before announcing Mr. White as his choice, the President began lobbying committee members to accept him, including Allen O'Donnell, a national committeeman from Nebraska.

Mr. O'Donnell said that he thinks the committee will approve Mr. Carter's selection.

Mr. White was recommended to the President by Mr. Strauss, now Mr. Carter's special negotiator for foreign trade. The White House appointments secretary, Tim Kraft, and the California party chairman, Chuck Mannatt, were also considered for the job.

Mr. White, who helped draft a new Democratic charter while Mr. Strauss headed the party from 1972 until early this year, supported Sen. Lloyd Bentsen, D-Texas, during the primaries. But then he worked hard to hold Texas for Mr. Carter in the general election.

He has close ties to party liberals. In 1972, he was chairman of Sen. George McGovern's presidential campaign in Texas. He also has ties to the farm vote. He served 14 terms as Texas commissioner of agriculture. He was a leading candidate to become Mr. Carter's secretary of agriculture.

When that job went to Bob Bergland, Mr. White was named deputy secretary. He has been most responsible for running the day-to-day operation of the Agriculture Department.

Georgia Arrests Jailbreaker Who Attacked Klan

ATLANTA, Dec. 28 (AP).—Buddy Cochran, 30, who escaped from the jail where he was serving a 12-year term for driving his car into a packed Ku Klux Klan rally, was back in custody today after 17 hours of freedom.

Cochran was picked up before he could keep an appointment he had made by phone with television newsmen to explain why he broke out. He was seised in the apartment of a friend.

The prisoner, a white ex-Marine, plowed his sports car through a Klan rally in Plains, President Carter's hometown, last summer, injuring 32 persons.

He was arrested by agents of the Georgia Bureau of Investigation at suburban College Park late yesterday. He was unarmed and did not resist his rearrest. He will now be charged with escape.

Michael Proctor, 30, his companion in the escape—which began 200 miles away and 17 hours earlier yesterday, at the Sumter County Jail in Americus—was still at large today. Police said the two men were driven to the Atlanta area by a woman neighbor of Proctor. She said they forced her to drive them.

26 Hurt in Plunge Of U.S. Jetliner

MIAMI, Dec. 28 (Reuters).—A Braniff Airlines DC-8 jet with 153 persons aboard plunged 10,000 feet in turbulent weather in the so-called Bermuda Triangle area on Sunday, injuring 26 passengers, officials said today.

The jet was on a flight from New York to Panama when it hit air turbulence over Bimini Island. The officials said that the jet plunged 10,000 feet before the pilot could bring it back into level flight.

The airliner made an unscheduled stop in Miami where the injured passengers were treated. One woman who received bruises was detained, the officials said.



AP

John White

Japan Will Buy $4.5 Billion Worth Of U.S. Aircraft

TOKYO, Dec. 28 (Reuters).—Japan will buy U.S. fighter and anti-submarine aircraft costing an estimated 1.08 trillion yen ($4.5 billion) during the next 11 years, the National Defense Council decided tonight.

The council, chaired by Premier Takeo Fukuda, decided to acquire 100 McDonnell Douglas F-15 Eagle fighters during the next 10 years, and 45 Lockheed Orion P-3C maritime reconnaissance aircraft during the next 11 years.

The defense agency said the majority of both types of planes would be manufactured under license in Japan.

Final selection of the Orion as Japan's anti-submarine plane was delayed by the emergence of the Lockheed bribery scandal here in February of last year.

At the same time, moves to select a new fighter aircraft were hastened by the MiG-25 incident in September of last year, when a defecting Soviet pilot landed in Japan in his top-secret interceptor after evading the radar network and Japanese fighters.

Pentagon Claims Russia Deployed Mobile Missiles

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28 (Reuters).—The Defense Department said yesterday that the Soviet Union had recently deployed a mobile land-based missile that could be modified to hit intercontinental targets.

A Pentagon spokesman declined to say how many of the SS-20 missiles were operational or where they were located. The SS-20 normally has a range of 3,000 miles, limiting it to targets in Europe, China and the Middle East.

But defense specialists here fear that the SS-20 can have a critical effect on the strategic balance of power because its range can be extended to 5,500 miles by adding third-stage rockets. This makes it similar to an intercontinental ballistic missile and puts the United States within its range.

Asked about press reports that the missile was being deployed, a Pentagon spokesman said: "I can confirm that we have concluded that the Soviet Union is deploying the SS-20." He said that the missiles have been made operational within the last few weeks.

Chrysler Recalls 1.3 Million Cars

DETROIT, Dec. 28 (AP).—The Chrysler Corp. is recalling 1.3 million cars to check possible engine-stalling problems. It is the biggest recall in its history.

Chrysler officials said that they had received 27 reports of accidents associated with the stalling problem on 1975, 1976 and 1977 Dodge Darts, Plymouth Valiants, Dodge Aspens and Plymouth Volares. There were injuries in seven accidents.

The Detroit Free Press newspaper reported earlier this month that Chrysler discovered the problem last year and told dealers. But it did not tell car owners. Chrysler contended that the stalling was an industrywide problem and not related to safety.

Vietnam Plans Draft

HONG KONG, Dec. 28 (UPI). —All Vietnamese men in Ho Chi Minh City eligible for military service must register for possible conscription during the first week of next year, the official radio announced.

Manson Follower Is Freed on Bail

LOS ANGELES, Dec. 28 (AP). —Former Charles Manson follower Leslie Van Houten, who has been jailed for eight years during her two murder and conspiracy trials, was freed yesterday on $200,000 bail.

Miss Van Houten, 28, had been held at Sybil Brand Institute for Women since a mistrial was declared on Aug. 8 in her second trial.

She is charged with murder in the killings of Los Angeles store owner Leno Labianca and his wife, Rosemary, on Aug. 10, 1969, and with conspiracy in the murders of actress Sharon Tate and four friends a night earlier.

U.K. to Protect Otters

LONDON, Dec. 28 (Reuters).—Otters, which are close to extinction in Britain, will become a protected species on Sunday.

To Free Itself From U.S., European Dependency

Brazil Is Making Major Drive for Military Self-Sufficiency

By Larry Rohter

SAO JOSE DOS CAMPOS, Brazil, Dec. 28 (WP).—In this drab and dusty manufacturing center of 250,000, a Brazilian military hardware industry is gradually taking shape. At a half-dozen factories here, private and state-run enterprises are now producing military equipment ranging from simple walkie-talkies to armored combat cars and sophisticated jet fighter planes.

Just a few years ago, Brazil imported material of this type, mostly from the United States. Now, as part of an ambitious campaign by Brazil's military rulers for arms independence, Brazil is making many of its own weapons and planning to make more.

"The Brazilians have reached the point where they're not going to buy anything from anybody," said a ranking U.S. military official in Rio de Janeiro. "What it comes down to is that they've decided to meet their military needs on their own soil."

Europeans Surprised

That policy has surprised European arms dealers who hoped to cash in on Brazil's decision in March to refuse U.S. military aid and to cancel a 25-year-old military-assistance agreement with the United States.

Those actions, undertaken after a U.S. report criticized the human-rights situation here, were followed in September by the ending of four other bilateral military accords.

Aside from a few isolated agreements that are reported to contain technology transfer clauses strongly favorable to Brazil, the bonanza that European suppliers anticipated has not materialized. Instead, the Brazilians seem more committed than ever to their drive for military self-sufficiency.

"The time has come to free ourselves from the United States and the countries of Europe," Air Force Minister Joelmir Campos de Araripe Macedo said recently in Chile. "It is a condition of security that each nation manufacture its own armaments."

In Sao Jose dos Campos, the Brazilians are doing just that. Their efforts are modest by U.S. standards, but many of the military needs generated by Brazil's $1.8-billion defense budget and its armed forces of about 250,000 men are already being met here.

"World Military and Social Expenditures 1977," a publication sponsored by several organizations favoring arms limitation, put Brazil's per capita military spending at $20 in 1974, compared with $22 for Argentina, $37 for Cuba, $16 for Latin America overall, $11 for Africa, $150 for the Middle East and $405 for the United States.

At a large production-and-design center that has been in operation since 1970, for example, the state-controlled Brazilian Aeronautical (Embraer) manufactures the Bandeirante transport and reconnaissance planes and Xavante jet fighters that are the backbone of the Brazilian Air Force.

Nearby is an assembly plant operated by a prosperous, privately owned company called Specialized Engineers, Inc., or Engesa. Originally the manufacturer of trucks, tractors and automobile suspension systems, Engesa now is one of the principal suppliers of combat vehicles to the Brazilian Army and Marines.

Engesa and Embraer have been aided by the Brazilian government. "There's no question but that Engesa and Embraer are the pride of the Brazilian military establishment," said a U.S. observer, "and that has meant they've been very heavily favored in government financing."

Also operating with government encouragement is Avibras, a private company that makes solid-propellant artillery rockets. "They've been working on guided air-to-air and ground-to-air missiles, too," said a U.S. official, "and we expect those to be ready any day now."

In Rio de Janeiro, where Brazil's shipyards are concentrated, military observers said the navy, which has tended to lag behind the other services, is also making an effort to gain an independent footing. Brazilian-made patrol vessels, for example, are now being deployed on the Amazon River and along the country's 7,360-kilometer coastline.

Foreign military observers expect activity in all armaments sectors to grow. They point to the increasing importance of the war materiel industry of Brazil (Imbel), a shadowy, state-owned company run by the Army Ministry.

"When it comes to Imbel, the Brazilians hold their cards very close to the chest," said a U.S. officer in frequent contact with the Brazilian military. "But we do know that Imbel was hatched for the specific purpose of supervising the government's arms programs and subsidizing private enterprises working in the same field."

Imbel has taken over munitions plants and other army-owned factories and strengthened ties with private arms concerns.

Carter Removes Import Fees on Oil for Reserve

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28 (AP). —President Carter, saying the United States must set up a strategic petroleum reserve "as quickly as possible," issued an order yesterday exempting oil products destined for the reserve from U.S. import fees.

Import license fees, Mr. Carter said, "could create administrative and other problems with respect to the expeditious completion of the reserve."

By proclamation, he exempted crude oil imported for the reserve from a tariff of 21 cents a barrel and finished products such as propane and butane from a tariff of 63 cents a barrel.

"It is necessary that the United States complete the establishment of a strategic petroleum reserve as quickly as possible," Mr. Carter said.

He listed the reserve as one of the goals in his energy message to Congress in April.

Spanish Death Penalty

MADRID, Dec. 28 (AP).—The lower house rejected today by 192-92 votes a proposal to abolish the death penalty in Spain.

A Correction

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28 (WP). —Forty per cent of 2,750 hospitals surveyed since Jan. 1, 1977, have been given only a one-year reaccreditation by the Joint Commission on Accreditation of Hospitals —instead of a normal, two-year approval — because of various deficiencies. A figure of 60 per cent was erroneously supplied The Washington Post by Dr. George Graham, JCAH vice-president. The 40-per-cent figure is nonetheless up from 18 per cent only three years ago, JCAH officials said yesterday.

U.S. Giving Ethiopia Aid Against Famine

NAIROBI, Dec. 28 (UPI).—The United States has agreed to provide Ethiopia with $2 million in aid for famine, the Ethiopia radio has announced.

The money will be used to buy about 150 trucks to help carry out relief operations in the stricken northern province of Wollo, which had poor grain harvests again this year, the radio said.

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INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post
Page 4—Thursday, December 29, 1977

Nine-Day Wonder

In these days of the jet—including the supersonic Concorde—it is no special miracle for an ordinary citizen to visit six countries, even if some of the six are halfway around the world. But when a president of the United States does it there is cause for wonder. And the wonder is why, not how.

There are matters that Mr. Carter could help straighten out in India, where the difficulties of Mrs. Indira Gandhi (who split the Congress party—again) have brought a more kindly attitude toward the United States into places of power. There are issues of oil and the Middle East that may be faced in Iran and Saudi Arabia. Poland provides a landing place behind what was once the Iron Curtain; Belgium is the center of NATO and the Common Market; France is the oldest, as well as the most sensitive, of the allies of the United States.

These, however, comprise questions that are widely scattered both in subject and in place. To spend part of the holiday season in the venture President Carter launches himself into today is to raise the charge which has marred a good deal of his first year in office: that he is spreading himself too thin.

Mr. Carter leaves behind him a Congress and a people which are disturbed over a number of aspects of his program and the matters they are intended to correct. There is, primarily, energy, which Congress has been quarreling over while the people have not been responding to a challenge which affects both the present unbalance of American trade and the future of the nation and the world. There are tax matters and the inability of the economy to absorb many potential workers. There are the farmers, who are striking for higher government support and to whom Mr. Carter has offered kind words but not much practical help.

There are other things that trouble Americans today—and they are likely to wonder why their President is jetting into the wild blue yonder while the ground they walk on is afflicted with too much or too little rain or snow, and balancing wages and prices and taxes *seems* more urgent than balancing power or international trade.

Yet the international questions have a very great impact on domestic issues. Mr. Carter cannot hope to produce anything as dramatic as the Nixon visits to Peking and Moscow. But neither does he have quite such dramatic problems at home. This is a time when the spirit of his activities abroad can move the substance in the right direction; when he can achieve progress by expressions of personal interest and national concern, even though the practical problems remain very difficult of solution. So there is reason for wishing the President well on his journey, and hoping that this nine-day wonder may prove to be at least a nine-day contribution to peace and cooperation.

A Start at Ismailia

No one should be surprised that President Sadat and Prime Minister Begin did not reach agreement in their two-day meeting at Ismailia on a statement of principles to govern a Middle East settlement. Nor can it fairly be charged that Begin has somehow failed to meet his part of a bargain—Arab recognition in exchange for Israeli withdrawal—implicit in Sadat's dramatic journey to Jerusalem last month.

The surprise would have been a facile agreement toward resolving a dispute that has divided Israel from the Arab world for three decades. That would have implied either that the disputed issues are trivial or that Sadat is interested only in an Egyptian-Israeli deal. Neither is true.

At this early stage, neither leader can afford to depart much from his initial position. Yet neither can afford to delay too long real progress on the "Palestinian question"—which they termed the "crux and core" of their difference—lest their effort lose the momentum needed to sustain it against obstacles on both sides. The issue is clear.

Sadat insists that an independent Palestinian state should be established on the West Bank and in the Gaza Strip. Begin, for his part, offers, at most, "self-rule" to the Arab inhabitants of those areas.

Each knew in advance that this difference would be the sticking point, and delegating it to subordinates for intensive negotiation was the most that could be hoped for from the Ismailia summit. Their meeting was thus a ritual necessity—to symbolize the depth of their commitment to peace and to legitimize the tough bargaining ahead by their foreign ministers.

Given the goodwill on both sides, it is likely that the foreign ministers will narrow the gap. Once that has been achieved, it will again be up to the two heads of government, meeting more as partners than as enemies, to decide on the formula that will close it.

Between "an independent state" and "self-rule" there are many way stations. As long as the door remains genuinely open to the possible establishment some day of an independent Palestinian state, Sadat will be able to claim that he has won at the conference table what Arab forces have not been able to achieve in battle or through terror.

Similarly, as long as no Palestinian state looms on the near horizon and Israel can be assured that the seeds of new war will never take root on the West Bank or in Gaza, Begin will be able to tell Israelis that he has brought them the "real peace" with security they have sought for so long.

Along the way there will be many pitfalls. Begin faces substantial opposition within Israel, and not only from hard-line members of his right-wing Likud alliance. Shimon Peres, the leader of the parliamentary opposition, has already attacked the Prime Minister for giving away too much too soon in the Sinai Desert, an attack that smacks of political opportunism.

Sadat faces opposition and opportunism of a different sort from those in the Arab world who charge that he has sold out the Palestinian cause. He has of course done no such thing.

Both Begin and Sadat now talk of intensive negotiations that will take perhaps three months. That sounds like a serious timetable. Given the glare of publicity and the height of aroused expectations, much longer would risk losing necessary momentum and even credibility on both sides.

And, as the Ismailia meetings showed, to expect real progress in much less time is unrealistic. Personal warmth and good intentions cannot be translated into political achievements overnight.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Other U.S. Opinion

'Fleece of the Decade'

Sen. William Proxmire's "Fleece of the Month" award has become a national institution. Once a month, the Wisconsin Democrat gives this award to "the biggest, most ridiculous, or ironic example of government action that 'fleeces' the taxpayer." Typically, some HEW bureaucrat is zapped for approving a $100,000 research grant for the study of the mating habits of Tasmanian octopi.

The senator really has misfired, though, in giving his "Fleece of the Year" award to the U.S. Treasury Department for Secretary Blumenthal's valiant efforts to postpone implementation of one of the most destructive tax provisions passed by Congress in the last generation—a huge boost in taxes for Americans living abroad.

In other words, Treasury gets the Fleece Award because it does not want to fleece 150,000 American citizens working abroad, in the process crippling U.S. commercial interests around the world, shrinking the world economy and making all of us poorer.

Most of the countries of the world now have progressive personal income-tax systems that range over 70 per cent in the highest bracket. Imagine having your gross income shredded by two instead of one such steep progression. Imagine also that on the second round you could deduct your tax paid on the first round from taxable income, but not total tax liability, and that you couldn't deduct sale, property or value-added tax paid in the foreign country. It then becomes clear why those 150,000 American citizens Sen. Proxmire calls "mink-swathed" will be paying marginal rates over 90 per cent on incomes that have to be nominally high just for subsistence. An American worth $30,000 here, for example, needs at least $100,000 in Japan to have the same after-tax purchasing power.

By and large, Sen. Proxmire has not been party to the Fortress America, Smoot-Hawley mentality that has gripped the AFL-CIO and a segment of the U.S. Congress. But somehow, he's stumbled into that camp, and unless he relents and helps straighten out this mess early in 1978, history might have to give him the "Fleece of the Decade" award. As it stands, this fleecing will cost U.S. taxpayers far more than all the awards he's given out to date.

—From the Wall Street Journal.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

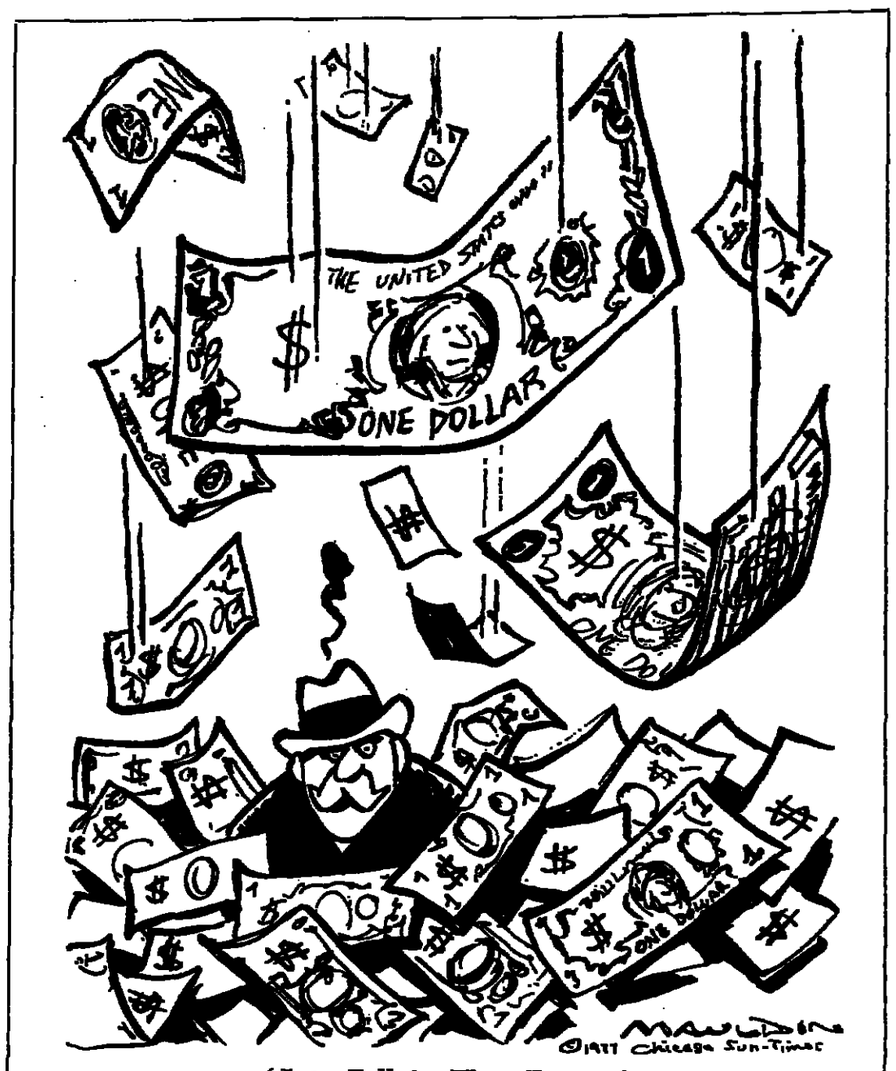
December 29, 1902

NEW YORK—Dr. Alexander Graham Bell has sent the following letter to all the major newspapers: "The newspapers have been premature in announcing that I have been at work upon a flying machine. I have not any flying machine at all and have not been trying to make one. I am, of course, interested in the problem and have come to the conclusion that perhaps a properly constructed kite should be capable of use as a flying machine if provided with a suitable means of propulsion."

Fifty Years Ago

December 29, 1927

PARIS—Maurice Ravel, composer of modern harmonies and conductor of the Orchestra Français, sailed yesterday for the United States on the French liner France. While in America he will conduct several orchestras in personal interpretations of his music. A large group of admirers and friends saw him off. Mr. Ravel was sure he was going to New York but could not remember if he was going to Chicago and was even less positive about Philadelphia. Someone asked, "Have you got your passport, Maurice?"



'Late Fall in West Europe.'

A Time of Memory and Hope

By James Reston

WASHINGTON—The turn of the year for most people in this country is a brief and happy holiday. For the old, it is a time of memory, for the young, a time of hope. For most people in the rest of the world, however, it is just another day on the calendar—a hangover from ancient struggles or last night's celebrations.

But in this city, while the conflicts between memory and hope go on, the predominant spirit here is still with the optimists, the innovators, the people who think we can do better in the coming year at home and abroad.

You can scarcely go anywhere in this crowded, distracted and pessimistic world these days without feeling the force of this American optimism. It sounds presumptuous, but it's a fact: Wherever there is terrible human suffering or threat of serious rebellion or war, even among peoples who do not believe in our economic and political systems, this is still the land of hope for people in trouble.

Some Compromise

The Washington reaction in the last few days to the Middle East crisis illustrates the point. Did President Sadat of Egypt and Prime Minister Begin of Israel fail to agree about the Palestinians and a "comprehensive settlement" in the Middle East? Yes, but maybe the United States could find a way to make them see that some progress had been made and some compromise was still possible.

Was there no way to bring the moderate Arab states to the side of Sadat? Well, President Carter was going to Iran on New Year's night and would talk to the Shah of Iran, and King Hussein of Jordan, about what could be done, and maybe they could find a way out of the dilemmas.

Last week, Carter was talking to the Japanese about adjusting their trade balance with the United States, and urging the leaders of the House of Representatives and the Senate to compromise their differences on energy, taxes and welfare. And while the Congress will be in recess until Jan. 19, Carter will be in Poland, the Middle East, India, and elsewhere, arguing against the pessimistic politics of memory and for the optimistic politics of hope.

Too Romantic

Maybe all this is a little too much, too restless, and too romantic, but it's still in the American tradition. None of the other leaders of the major nations is doing so much as Carter to avoid tribal war in Africa, trade war among the industrial nations, nuclear war and an arms race among the most powerful nations, or another war and oil embargo in the Middle East.

China is standing apart, trying to use Washington to balance its power and its struggles with Moscow. The Soviet Union is not being helpful in this critical moment when Israel and the Arab states might finally resolve their ancient conflicts, but is condemning Sadat, Begin and Carter for trying to work out some new if rocky and ambiguous path to the future.

Even Europe is breaking down into nationalistic political and commercial conflicts these days and refusing to unify and see the possibilities of partnership with the United States, Canada and the rest of the free world in defense of a liberal civilization.

Conflicts Noted

Wherever we look in the world at the end of 1977, we see conflicts between peoples who need each other—between Quebec and the rest of Canada; between north and south Ireland; between India and Pakistan; between white and black Rhodesia and South Africa; between Jews and Arabs in the Middle East; between the islands of the Philippines; between North and South Korea, and between East and West Germany.

In all these tragic struggles there is a conflict between the past and the future, between memory and hope, and if Washington has intervened in all of these struggles too much, the least that can be said is that it has intervened on the side of hope.

This is why, for reasons that many people don't quite understand, Carter is going off to Eastern Europe, the Middle East, India and elsewhere at the turn of the new year: To remind people, as the historian Arthur Schlesinger jr. has put it, of "hope in an age of memory," and also to remind them that the United States still believes in human liberty, and in the possibilities of change and improvement in each successive year.

Sharing Global Food: The Inequities Persist

By Jonathan Power

ROME.—"Man has had more food and shared it less fairly than at any other time in history"—a line from "Money is Love," the popular novel by Richard Condon.

Can it be after three years of good harvests that more people, not less, are hungry or malnourished? Yes. Adding up all the grain in the world and dividing it by all the people, there is more than enough for everyone. In practice, the developed countries have more than they need and the developing less. In addition to the gap between the rich and poor countries, there is a gap between the not so poor and the very poor.

The distribution of food among the poor countries themselves is becoming progressively unequal. The truth is the "surpluses" of 1977 are misleading. A careful observer, Keith Abercrombie of the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), points out that they partly reflect "the inability of the poor countries and poor people to purchase what they need out of the abundant supplies."

Warning System

Apart from the weaknesses in purchasing power, there are, in the midst of plenty, a number of other worrying dark spots. The FAO's early warning system reports that in the Soviet Union cereal production this year is way below targets. Soviet import requirements of grain are likely to rise from 10 million tons to 16 million tons. In the Sahel, a drought, although less serious than the one in 1972-73, has caused considerable damage to food crops. Substantial food aid is required.

Asia is very much a mixed bag. In India there has been a record harvest; India is exporting grain to Vietnam. But in Thailand, Laos, Nepal and Vietnam, poor monsoon rains have contributed to reduced harvests.

The grain imports of developing countries rose this year by 10 million tons to nearly 60 million tons—40 per cent of the world's cereals trade. The gap between production and consumption, even with India temporarily in balance, is widening.

At the World Food Conference in 1974, it was estimated that, in order to maintain 1970 food-consumption levels—inadequate as they were for most people—food production would have to increase by 3.6 per cent a year. Every year in this decade the very poor countries, who make up half of the developing world, have produced less than the year before. Such trends, projected to 1985, will mean a shortfall of more than 100 million tons of grain a year—an impossible amount for any country or group of countries to buy if they are poor or, if they are rich, to stand bail for.

At present prices, 100 million tons would cost $10 billion. A[t] 1974 prices, the same amou[nt] would cost $20 billion. Given th[e] likely increase in energy pric[es] and the growing pressures o[n] demand, the cost could well [be] double that figure by 1985.

This is the bad news. The go[od] news is less clear-cut.

Earlier this month, the long-awaited International Fund [for] Agricultural Development got [off] the ground. An OPEC initia[-] tive, it has won, after initial cau[-] tion, enthusiastic Western sup[-] port. It has $1 billion to spe[nd] during three years, with th[e] promise of more to come.

Its lending criteria, just ap[-] proved by its 86 member nation[s] are the answer to the peasant[s'] prayer: "The fund's major ta[r]get groups will be the small sca[le] landless farmers. The rural po[or] comprise the developing world['s] great untapped resources of lab[or] skills and enterprise."

Interest rates on loans will [be] way below market rates. A ne[w] supervisory bureaucracy [will] hopefully be avoided; Fund[s] will often be channeled throu[gh] existing institutions like [the] World Bank and the region[al] development banks. Ironically, 18 of the 20 initial projects [sub]mitted by the World Bank [had] been rejected because they [did] not satisfy the fund's high[ly] focused lending criteria.

This new fund is part of a ge[n]eral rise in rural-oriented aid. During the last three years, aid to agriculture has doubled in monetary terms. Regrettably, it still falls far short of the agreed World Food Conference target of $8 billion a year. Moreover, interest rates for most of the aid which is in fact loans, have gone up.

The other hopeful front is [on] stocks. Bob Bergland, the U[.S.] secretary of agriculture, announced almost as soon as he took office that he was prepared to conclude an agreement on an internationally supervised system of nationally held stocks—[of] about 18 per cent of world annual consumption, the [same] amount Joseph advised Pharaoh to store in the Book of Genesis. Unfortunately, the surpluses now pouring out of American granaries have reduced some of the sense of urgency. It is easy to forget that world carry-over stocks are only about 4 per cent of world production—not much when one remembers that it is an amount equal to the change in North American production between 1974 and 1975 and less than the change in Soviet production between 1975 and 1976. The stocks would see the world through one bad harvest, but not two.

Three years ago, at the World Food Conference, every country in the world voted for a resolution, the words of which were Henry Kissinger's. "No child should go to bed hungry by 1985," it said. On present evidence, it will be a broken promise.

Letters

Trying Time

The British businessman with European connections suffers the perennial inconvenience—along with travel agents, airlines, civil servants, road haulage contractors and politicians trying to communicate with their European counterparts by telephone or telex—of British time nearly always being different from that of most other West European countries.

Even when the U.K. changes the clocks it is not on the same day as other countries, so there are four different time phases in a year between the U.K. and the rest of Europe—two of which are one hour behind, and two identical time for a few days each in spring and autumn.

The only country we are in step with since Sunday, Oct. 23, is Portugal—and they changed their clocks on Sept. 25.

If the country is trying to conserve energy, should we not get up early and utilize the maximum amount of the day by extending the daylight as much as possible.

Perhaps the EEC could organize a European time convention to sort out European times once and for all.

H.G. PIGOTT.
Grantham, England.

Flap Over Foie Gras

Your story of the force-feeding of geese (IHT, Dec. 23) has a distinctly sick ring to it.

For a French institute to experiment with methods of suppressing the part of a goose's brain which tells it that it has eaten enough is just another example of the Dr. Strangelove world we are building.

Yet the buyers of foie gras no doubt think of themselves as generally a benign lot toward animals—so much more civilized than their forefathers. What a joke. It's time more consumers thought about how their demands are met.

BREFFNI O'ROURKE.
Bern.

The Trump Card

In October, the prospect that the people of the Soviet Union and the Eastern-bloc countries might be granted some basic human rights seemed anything but bleak. Carter's human-rights crusade had been heard. The Belgrade talks were quickly becoming a rallying point for Eastern dissidents. Arthur Goldberg, a man of moral stature, was to be the U.S. delegate at Belgrade. Advocates of human rights clearly held the trump card.

It is now December, and that trump card has somehow changed hands. Why?

The recent U.S. capitulation (I refer to Arthur Goldberg's closing speech) is unforgivable, and I daresay it has cast a shadow on the hope for human rights in the East.

DAVID WAGENFIR.
Lugano, Switzerland.

Namibia Obstacles

I am writing to you in response to your editorial entitled "United Nations vs. Namibia," published in The Washington Post on Dec. 21 and reproduced in the IHT on Dec. 22.

In this editorial, a gross injustice has been done to SWAPO and the people of Namibia. It failed to deal with the real obstacles to Namibia's independence. Firstly, the so-called concessions made by South Africa do not really correspond to the United Nations Security Council resolutions, especially R385, which calls for the total withdrawal of South African troops from Namibia and the holding of free national elections under United Nations supervision and control. What we envisage here is the United Nations including a peace-keeping force replacing the occupying troops to help to create a conducive atmosphere which could enable the people of Namibia to exercise their right to self-determination. South Africa has refused to allow this to take place by insisting on maintaining a military presence in Namibia.

The role of the United Nations in Namibia has been and is that of a body which has assumed direct responsibility over Namibia, and acting within that framework, to discharge that responsibility. The recognition given by the United Nations to SWAPO represents a clear understanding of the issues involved in the liberation struggle, in which SWAPO is the instrument through which the people of Namibia are acting to bring about their liberation. The United Nations is not in any way seen by us as an obstacle, but... a body capable of assisting us in bringing about a settlement in which the South Africans can participate, as they are members of the world body.

There is only one SWAPO. We can only participate in elections if and when South Africa is prepared to meet our demands, and those of the United Nations. Elections held under the South African occupying forces would be elections held at gunpoint. It would be naive for anyone to suggest that South Africa does not want things to go its own way. Neither should this be regarded as a handy device to save South Africa's face. Once South Africa commits itself to a withdrawal and allows the United Nations presence there to take overall charge, there will be no hostilities of any sort because the causes of war will be eliminated.

PETER KATJAVIVI,
South-West African People's Organization Secretary for Information and Publicity.
London.

Embassy View

The Washington Post report by John Jacobs, reprinted in the IHT of Dec. 20, entitled "A Death in Europe . . . Red Tape . . . Grief in U.S." seriously distorts the facts in the case and is a disservice to readers of your newspaper, especially American citizens overseas.

Any death is tragic, but particularly when it occurs far from relatives and loved ones. Notifying the next of kin as soon as possible is an unhappy but essential responsibility of U.S. Embassies and Consulates abroad. Experience worldwide has shown that next of kin want early formation about the remains. avoid delay we include in a c dolence message informa[tion] about mortuary services av[ail]able, including repatriation, approximate costs for var[ious] options. Our government d[oes] not make funds available cover costs of preparing transporting the remains American citizens back to United States.

The case of Thomas Mak was certainly not handled the shockingly callous man attributed to us. The procedu followed were based on long perience and designed to what inevitably is a pai situation for all concerned.

SAMUEL R. GAMM
Minister-Counselo
U.S. Embassy.
Paris.

By Jingo

Based upon his unfoun[ded] jingoistic remarks concerning citizens abroad, one can only sume that Sen. Proxmire is interested in the facts. therefore try not to confus with any.

I will say, however, that I been abroad for three years, ing with many U.S. citizens fessionally and socially, but never seen any casino-ori mink-swathed individuals. come to think of it—I have never met any bombastic, formed Americans abroad who enough money and vanity to a hair transplant.

RONALD WILSO
Paris.

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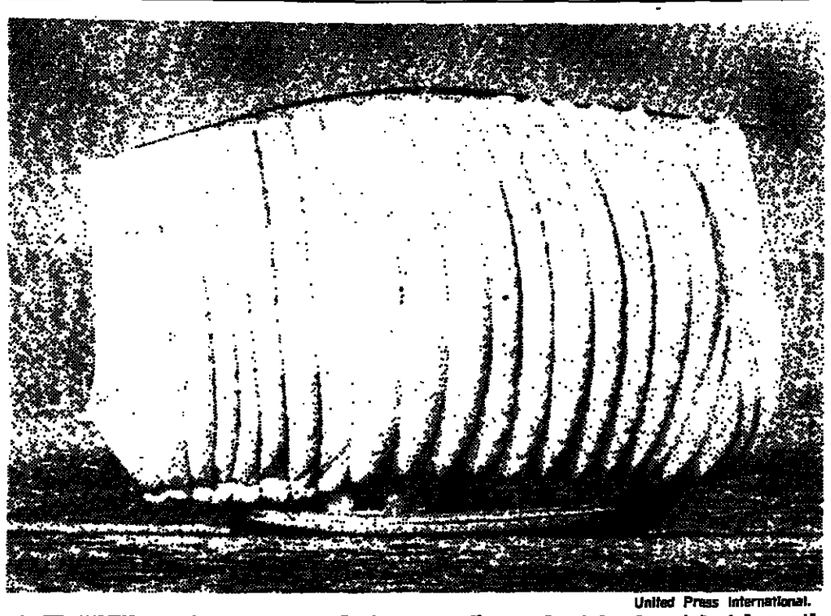
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هكذا من الأصل



United Press International.

SO WHERE'S THE JIB?—A small Japanese fishing boat is almost lost beneath its billowing sail as it heads out for a day of smelt seining on Lake Kitaura.

Refugees Survived Forced Exodus

2 Women Describe Their Ordeal in Cambodia

By Henry Kamm

SONGKLA, Thailand (NYT). —For two women who arrived in a refugee camp here earlier this month from Vietnam, the flight by fishing boat was their second in little more than a year. For them, Vietnam represented a halfway house to freedom. They are Cambodian, and, to them, after living for 16 months under the Cambodian Communist regime, Vietnam was a relief.

They are each 25 years old and are sisters-in-law. They are Phnom Penh women of the upper middle class, educated in French by Roman Catholic nuns, and one, Huon Sour Lai, was a third-year student of economics at Phnom Penh University when the Communists won the war.

The other, Ly Linn, was married to Huon Sour, Mrs. Lai's brother. On Nov. 29, 1975, a Communist soldier came to get her husband because it had been discovered that he had been a lieutenant in the army of the regime headed by President Lon Nol. "I never saw him again," said Ly Linn, and she calls herself a widow.

Her husband lived long enough to see their 8-month-old son die because he was too little to eat the banana-tree roots and leaves that were the family's only food in the place of exile to which they were confined when the population of Phnom Penh, as of all other Cambodian towns, was driven out by the victors. Another son, 2 years old then, survived, a frail but smiling child who firmly expects to find his father in whatever country he and his mother will eventually find asylum.

The two women and the boy were among the tens of thousands who escaped to Vietnam from Cambodia and are tolerated there without being officially recognized. These refugees represent the only known instance of a Communist country giving asylum to refugees from another Communist country.

Discovered by Guard

"I prefer to die in your country than to live in mine," Ly Linn said she told the Vietnamese border guard who discovered that the family group of which the two women and the boy formed a part were not Vietnamese. "Kill me," she said, and the guard let them pass.

The two women experienced the full range of sufferings that have been the lot of Cambodians under their new rulers, beginning with the mass exodus from Phnom Penh on April 19, 1975. "Fast, fast, fast," the Communist guards kept shouting as they prodded and pushed the unwieldy mass down the road toward the provincial capital of Takeo. "The Americans are coming to bomb Phnom Penh."

Huon Sour, Mrs. Lai's father, died on the road. "We got so used to corpses we were no longer afraid of them," she said. "We slept among them."

It took them a month to reach the village near Ang Tasom, a good hour's drive from the capital, where the family was told to stay. It was in a zone occupied earlier by the Communists and they were put under the guard of the children of the village. "The small Khmer Rouge were very naughty," Huon Sour Lai said with Cambodian mildness of expression.

Worked in Fields

They were assigned to groups of their sex and age and put to work tilling the old fields and carving new ones out of the jungle. The families were separated and often did not see one another for weeks.

The women said they were often harnessed to buffalo carts. They were ill most of the time and stopped menstruating, as did most of the other women, presumably from weakness. Illness serious enough for her to be taken to what had been the village pagoda that then served as a primitive hospital kept Huon Sour Lai from the worst fate, she said.

On the first anniversary of the Communist victory, she said 300 young girls were lined up on one side and 300 invalid Communist soldiers on the other. Those facing each other were then declared to be married and a shot was fired in the air as each couple was joined.

It was after that ceremony that Huon Sour Lai decided to take the enormous risk of escape. The risk is greater in Cambodia than anywhere else because no one is allowed to be outside his village or commune or away from his guards without specific authorization.

Bribed Chiefs

The two women are unsure now how long the trek to the border took, one week or two. But they spent nights in several villages, bribing village chiefs into letting them stay with the jewels that the women had hidden on their bodies since leaving Phnom Penh. Jewels and gold are the Southeast Asian equivalents of family savings accounts and not always a sign of particular wealth.

The women took advantage of the relative freedom of movement in Vietnam to travel about the southern region taking work in a number of villages for a number of days until, by separate routes, they both reached Saigon and found each other in the Cambodian pagoda, where many refugees are sheltered.

"But we could not stay there," Ly Linn said. "I have to think of the future of my son. I am very afraid of Communist regimes."

They made contact with another Cambodian refugee, a fisherman who was organizing an escape on a fishing boat. The escape party consisted of 29 Cambodians and 25 ethnic Chinese from Cholon, the Chinese district of Saigon.

The women find the difficult life in the Thai refugee camp not worth bothering to complain or even talk about; their concern is about the future and where their future may lie. The United States, France or Australia are the most likely havens, but they know no one in any country. And they worry about their families, in Cambodia and Vietnam.

"Once I arrived here I was still not happy," said Huon Sour Lai. "I can't do anything for my family."

Perry Barlow, 85, A New Yorker Cartoonist, Dies

NEW YORK, Dec. 28 (NYT) —Perry Barlow, 85, who contributed thousands of warm, realistic cartoons to the New Yorker for more than 30 years after the magazine's founding in 1925, died Monday at his home in Westport, Conn.

Children were a favorite subject of Mr. Barlow's work and the artist may be best remembered for a cartoon about 40 years ago in which Santa Claus played an amusing part. The drawing showed a child on Christmas Eve staring in astonishment as its mother is kissed by the gift-bearer.

Mr. Barlow, who was partly color-blind and whose ink drawings were colored in by his late wife, Dorothy Hope Smith, was responsible for about 200 covers of The New Yorker, perhaps as many as any other artist.

William Shawn, the editor of the New Yorker, said last night that Mr. Barlow "was one of the gentlest and most humane of comic artists."

Refugees to Australia

SYDNEY, Dec. 28 (Reuters).—A group of 144 Vietnamese refugees arrived here today from Malaysia as part of an Australian government effort to accept 1,050 Indochina refugees during the next month.

The program is aimed at easing overcrowding in refugee camps in Malaysia and Thailand and also at persuading refugees to apply to enter Australia through official channels rather than trying to sail to Australia from Southeast Asia.

Count Sforza, 61, Dies, Official of Council of Europe

STRASBOURG, Dec. 28 (AP).—Count Galeazzo Sforza, 61, deputy secretary-general of the Council of Europe for the last nine years died here early today after a long illness, the council secretariat announced.

Mr. Sforza was the son of Carlo Sforza, Italian foreign minister after World War II. The Sforza family vigorously opposed the dictatorship of Benito Mussolini and lived in voluntary exile in the United States during most of the Italian Fascist regime.

The younger Sforza worked briefly for the National Broadcasting Co. in New York during the war, and later was named press secretary to Italian Premier Alcide de Gasperi.

He joined the secretariat of the Council of Europe in 1949 and became deputy secretary-general in 1968

Shoko Watanabe

TOKYO, Dec. 28 (AP).—Shoko Watanabe, 70, an authority on Buddhist philosophy and Sanskrit, died of a heart attack at his home here yesterday

Ricart Arenys

BARCELONA, Dec. 28 (AP).—Ricart Arenys, 63, noted Catalan painter, died here today, his family said. His work was shown in a number of countries, especially Britain, Argentina, Venezuela and South Africa.

Expatriate Artist Becomes a Hero

By Jules B. Farber

AMSTERDAM (IHT).—Karel Appel, 56, the Dutch expatriate artist, turned his back on the Netherlands in 1947 when his large mural, "Enquiring Children," commissioned for the Amsterdam Town Hall cafeteria, was wallpapered over. Appel recalls, "The civil servants found it barbaric, brutal, violent, disgusting and said it made them nauseated—I fled to France." The mural has since been restored.

In the intervening 30 years Appel has become a folk hero and been back often, though, he says, "I first had to make my name elsewhere in the world."

But every Appel arrival nowadays is news here. Reporters and photographers swarmed around the artist when he arrived from New York at Nico Koster's new Art Box gallery to receive the first copy of "The Face of Appel." Set in an 18th-century patrician house on Amsterdam's Prinsengracht, the Art Box opened as a showcase for art books and related exhibits—with the wayward, worldly painter.

This 148-page, soft-cover publication, tracing three decades of Appel's life and work, contains 117 color and 10 black and white photos with English and Dutch texts. Published by Van Spijk in Venlo, it sells for 79.50 guilders (roughly $33). The photographer, Nico Koster, and the author, art critic Ed Wingen, work for the largest Dutch national newspaper, De Telegraaf.

In The Hague the next day, Appel was in the packed Nova Spectra Gallery, run by his friend, Jan Nieuwenhuizen Segaar, who has shown his works faithfully from the sixties long before Appel had any following. There the artist posed with the first "Painter's Box of Karel Appel."

While 300 of these Appel boxes were signed and numbered by the artist, only 250 will be for sale at 5,900 guilders (roughly $2,500) each during the Appel retrospective running until Jan. 8. Then the price will jump to 6,900 guilders (roughly an additional $420). Mounted on the wooden "Painter's Box" is a 10-color, screen-print design. Inside are seven silkscreen prints in 15 to 20 colors, a deluxe, silver-overprinted black linen hardcover edition of the book and a hand-painted wooden relief multiple. Gallery Nova Spectra produced the "Painter's Box."

When he walked through the two current Dutch exhibitions, Appel was unabashedly excited by his own work. "Look at that color. Isn't it fantastic? Look at the paint thickness here. That's when I became richer and could afford to lay it on."

Amsterdam's Stedelijk Museum director Willem Sandberg gave the artist his first major exposure in 1948 during a Cobra exposition of artists from Copenhagen, Brussels and Amsterdam who had banded together in Paris (1948–1951) to protest the "isms" that had become art formulas.



"Symbol of revolt" Karel Appel at an Amsterdam exhibit of his "Painter's Box."

Despite critical and public attack on the exhibit, Sandberg stood firmly behind the artists. As Appel recalls, "Sandberg called me 'a symbol of revolt, a prophet of violence' long before it emerged in our society. He pushed my work into international expositions and biennales, supported by Alfred Barr at New York's Museum of Modern Art, James Johnson Sweeney at the Guggenheim, and the influential London art critic, Sir Herbert Reade."

Major Shows

Appel had major shows in the Parisian Rive Droite Gallery, New York's Martha Jackson Gallery and Haarlem's Galerie Espace (now in Amsterdam).

"I got my breakthrough in 1954 when Reade arranged my first big retrospective in the Royal College of Art. Reade said at the time: 'If Van Gogh lived today, he'd paint like Appel.' That year I showed around the world and won all kinds of prizes. I was finally on my way," the ebullient painter commented.

When he first arrived in New York in 1957, Appel found the city an experience "like a circus —dangerous, spontaneous, exuberant, cruel, instinctive and erotic." He said at the time, "I'd like to paint this excitement." He moved into the studio of Sam Francis, whom he had met in Paris. Appel came into contact with jazz musicians Count Basie, Miles Davis, Charles Mingus, Dizzy Gillespie and Sarah Vaughan. He painted their portraits.

Appel has been knighted by Queen Juliana in the Order of Oranje Nassau; won the 1960 National and International Guggenheim Prizes for his "Woman with Ostrich" painting; received the Unesco Prize at the Venice Biennale; sold paintings to leading museums around the world; got commissions for major sculptures, murals and canvases, and was profiled in four films and 10 books. His strong face has even brought him movie offers, lastly one as a gangster for an Italian production. "I don't want to be a movie star," he says. "I'm a clown at heart—and I paint."

Appel estimates his creative output since 1945 at more than 10,000 works including lithographs, canvases, collages, appliqués, sculpture, ceramics, glass windows, tapestries and a myriad of objects. The Parisian gallery Ariel recently showed his "Visages/Paysages." He calls them "mindscapes" in English. At this moment, the artist has a 30 years' retrospective show in Mexico City's Museum of Modern Art, a silk tapestry exhibit in a Los Angeles gallery and his graphics hang in Canada's Hamilton Art Gallery, where he received a steel worker's helmet as an honorary Hamilton citizen.

Early next year, the world tour continues to Caracas, Bogota, Washington's Hirshhorn, nine museums in Denmark, Norway and Sweden and dozens of galleries all over the globe. He was invited as a jury member for the Festival du Film Fantastique to be held in Avoriaz, France, in mid-January. "They're not as chauvinistic as past years when they took César and Arman as their show artists," he said.

Appel now works all over the world. His 7th Avenue atelier overlooks New York's Carnegie Hall. He has a Left Bank studio in Paris and, until a few weeks ago, owned the 18th-century Château de Molesmes near Auxerre in Burgundy. After his wife Machteld died in 1970, Appel couldn't work there anymore. "But now I'm having nightmares about being locked out of my country place," he said. Appel has a pied à terre in Amsterdam's Sonesta Hotel, as well as secret addresses for complete seclusion in Indonesia, San Francisco, Italy and "other places" he wouldn't mention.

Whenever Appel returns to the Netherlands, he promotes his dream for an Amsterdam cultural center with his art as the core of changing exhibitions. He is ready to donate works from every period of his development. Until now his unsuccessful negotiations with the municipality have left him frustrated and furious. Appel remains an ordinary Amsterdammer at heart and wants to see his art come home.

Hypnosis Parlors: Latest In Self-Help in U.S.

By Timothy Harper

MADISON, Wis. (AP).—Soft indirect lighting plays on contemporary Oriental paintings and statues. Plush carpeting, recliner chairs and floor pillows in earth tones create warmth. Soothing sounds of the surf come from stereo speakers behind wood-paneled walls. This is a hypnosis parlor.

It is the Rand Hypnosis Institute Inc., one of dozens of self-improvement hypnosis clinics which have sprung up across the United States in the last few years.

"Hypnosis," owner Tamara Rand said, "is coming out of the closet. Society has opened up enough to accept hypnosis. People are always looking for ways to help themselves."

Miss Rand, who also runs a hypnosis clinic in Los Angeles, where she lives, said that her clients range from entertainers, politicians and businessmen to students and farm wives.

Some turn to hypnosis as another extension of the so-called human potential movement. Others are looking for an easier way to fight such things as smoking, drinking and overeating.

New Uses

People also try hypnosis to learn to relax, deal with success or improve the memory, but the current interest in the field has also led to new uses in law enforcement and medicine.

"We don't cure people of their problems," Miss Rand said. "We show them how to help themselves. We are what we think we are. We have a mental image of ourselves in our minds. For example, hypnosis can help a smoker learn to visualize himself as a nonsmoker."

Hypnosis was used as long as 5,000 years ago, but today's experts still know little about what it is or how it works. They describe it in vague terms—a state of complete relaxation and intense concentration with heightened suggestibility. All agree there is no "trance" as such, and a hypnotized person is never really asleep.

Daydreaming is a state of hypnosis. So is staring at flickering fireplace flames or becoming absorbed in a book. So is driving for hours and then not being able to recall much of the trip.

Dr. Paul Sacerdote, a Riverdale, N.Y., psychiatrist who uses hypnosis in most of his cases, said that blood pressure drops and other body mechanisms slow under hypnosis.

Much Easier

Some people are much easier to hypnotize and go into a much deeper hynotic state than others, but experts can't always pick them out. They do know, generally, that very young children and people with very low IQs are the least susceptible to hypnosis.

People who have been hypnotized usually describe it as very relaxing; they are aware of everything happening. Some question whether they were really hypnotized even though they follow the hypnotist's instructions explicitly in their mind's eye.

Most hypnotists who help people who want to stop smoking or lose weight rely heavily on self-hypnosis, teaching clients to perform various mental exercises with key words to help visualize themselves as a nonsmoker or slim.

Dr. William Kroger, a Beverly Hills, Calif., psychiatrist, said that the principles of hypnosis actually are the basis for such relatively new movements as TM, yoga, est, biofeedback and acupuncture. He says that the peace some find in prayer may also be a kind of hypnosis.

"A lot of the popular interest in hypnosis now is a naive one that magic can be done," said Dr. Milton Kline, a psychologist who heads the Morton Prince Hypnosis Clinic in New York. "It's the magic that attracts the groundswell, but behind the magic is some reality."

Most hypnotists scorn the mysticism, but others say mysticism can help if the subject believes magic will work.

"That in itself may produce a *feeling of peacefulness*," Dr. Sacerdote, who does extensive work with hypnosis in easing the pain of terminal cancer, said.

At Walter Reed Army Medical Center in Washington, more than half the pain-clinic patients are hypnotized regularly as an alternative to mind-dulling drugs.

Hypnosis also has been effective in easing the pain of childbirth and minor surgery. Many dentists use it. It also has helped cerebral palsy victims to speak and, curiously, eased psoriasis and made warts disappear.

Dr. Kline believes that hypnosis not only relieves pain, but may have indirect curative powers of its own, as in treating victims of Parkinson's disease. "There is evidence that cellular changes take place with attitudinal changes," he says.

In law enforcement, a person under hypnosis may have vivid recall of small details from the past.

Harry Arons, whose 1,500-member Association for the Advancement of Ethical Hypnosis includes both nonprofessionals and doctors, admits that the boom in hypnosis has "stimulated quackery among nonprofessionals" and his association expelled a dozen members last year. But he says they still operate outside the association, along with what he estimates to be 15,000 "unethical" hypnotists in the United States.

Regulating the Human Thermostat

By Lynn Payer

PARIS (IHT).—A group of experts met last week to discuss the physiological and psychological bases of weather and comfort. Their practical conclusion: If you are cold, wear warmer clothing.

That may sound obvious, but not all medical folklore bears up to scientific scrutiny and not all pleasures are consistent with good health.

But at least in this realm of comfort, what feels good is also good for you.

"Making an individual thermally comfortable satisfies his physiological needs," according to Dr. Michel Cabanac, a professor at the Université Claude Bernard in Lyons.

He and others at a press conference sponsored by the Institut National de la Santé et de la Recherche Médicale pointed out that the upper limit of comfort is usually when perspiration becomes profuse and the lower limit when shivering starts. Both perspiration and shivering are the mechanism used by the body's thermostat to try to maintain its temperature constant in the face of environmental changes.

A cold shower after a steam bath or a hot bath after skiing are real pleasures, he said, and both correspond to a righting of the temperature.

Some Problems

The problems, of course, are that the temperature at which one person is comfortable may be that at which another is too hot or too cold and that comfortable temperatures may require huge amounts of oil, which France doesn't have.

Both problems can be at least partially salved by clothing, the experts agreed.

"Clothing is the best form of heat regulation," said Dr. Cabanac, "because it can be varied from one individual to another and from one instant to another." It is so effective, he said, that an Arctic rabbit actually lives in a tropical climate under his fur.

Although individuals may differ in their preferred temperature, there is very little overall difference in the preferred temperatures of Americans, Europeans and Africans if adjustments are made for clothing and physical activity, said Paul Ole Fanger of Copenhagen, an engineer who did comparative studies.

The fact that American interiors have been getting steadily warmer is attributed to the fact that Americans are undressing more indoors.

Americans who live in Europe find houses too hot on visits back to the United States because they have gotten into the habit of wearing more, not that they have gotten used to being colder, he said. Very little is known about thermal comfort at night, however, and here habits, such as having a cold nose, may play a role.

Clothes were also held responsible for the fact that women are more likely than men to complain about cold: Their clothing is generally lighter. Mr. Fanger insisted that both sexes prefer the same temperature.

The symposium was co-sponsored by the Agence pour les Economies d'Energie, whose director, Jean Syrota, made no attempt to hide that it has an interest in people wearing warmer clothing indoors. He pointed out that one-fourth of the energy used in France goes for heating, and that an increase of 1 degree centigrade in the temperature indoors increases energy consumption by 7 per cent. The agency is trying to get everyone to limit indoor temperature to 20 degrees centigrade (68 degrees Fahrenheit).

The campaign has already borne fruit. Since 1973, the energy utilization per habitation in France has fallen by 30 per cent.

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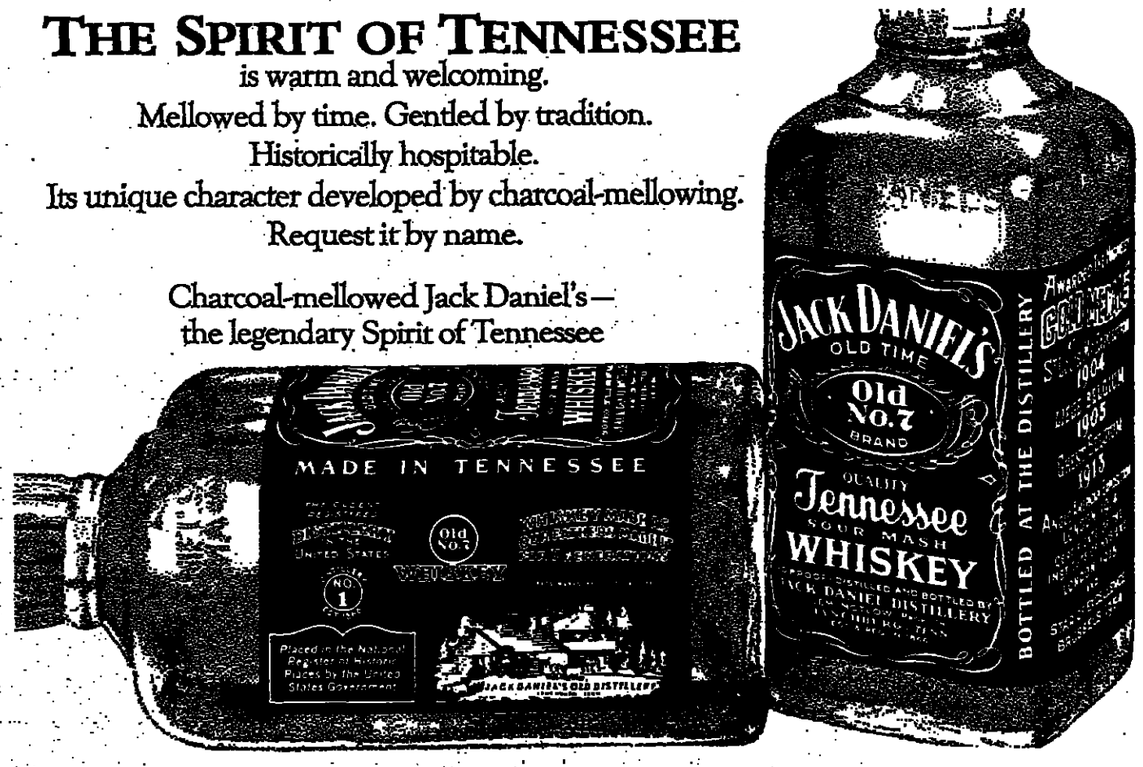
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39⅛	31⅜	ACF	.2	5.8	9	14	34⅜	34⅛	34⅛	34½+ ⅛
23¼	15⅜	AMF	1.24	7.3	8	77	16⅞	16⅝	16⅞	
15⅜	12¾	APL	1	8.1	6	51	12½	12⅜	12⅜	— ⅛
50⅝	33	ARA	1.45	4.1	9	91	35⅝	35¼	35¼	+ ⅛
22⅜	17¼	ASA	.80	3.9	9	241	20¼	20⅛	20⅛	+ ⅛
13⅜	7¾	ATO	.40	4.6	5	62	9	8⅝	8⅝	
57¼	38⅞	AbbtLb	1.20	2.2	15	589	55⅜	54⅝	55⅛	— ⅜
13⅜	9½	AcmeC	.60	4.8	12	20	12½	12½	12½	
3⅜	2⅜	AdmDg	.04	1.1	6	23	3¼	3⅜	3⅜	
73¼	11⅜	AdeEx	1.15e	9.1		16	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
5¼	3⅞	AdmMl	.30e	4.6	6	15	4⅝	4¼	4⅝	
15⅜	9⅞	Addrsg	.10e	.7		89	14⅛	14	14⅛	+ ⅛
38⅛	29⅜	AetnaLf	1.60	4.4	6	297	36⅜	36⅛	36⅛	+ ⅛
16	10½	Aguire			1		14½	14½	14½	
21¼	15⅛	Ahmans	.80	4.2	4	25	19	18⅞	18⅞	— ⅛
3⅜	2⅜	Aileen			55	31	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
35⅞	21	AirFrd	.60	1.6	11	217	26⅛	25¼	25⅝	— ½
16	11½	AirbFrt	.70	4.5	12	167	15⅝	15⅜	15⅜	+ ⅛
38⅝	26⅝	Airco	1.35	3.9	7	119	34⅞	34⅛	34⅛	+ ⅛
19⅜	11¼	Alcoa	.80	6.9	16	30	11⅝	11⅜	11⅜	
18⅜	14⅜	AlaGas	1.40	8.4	6	3	16⅝	16¼	16⅝	
99⅛	97	AlaP pf	9	9.2		z700	97½	97½	97½	+ ⅛
116½	110	AlaP pf	11	9.9		z80	111	111	111	
106	93	AlaP	pf 9.44	9.3		158	102¼	101⅝	0¾	— ⅜
95	87¼	AlaP	pf 8.6	9.2		z200	89	88¼	88⅛	— ⅜
22	12⅜	Alaskin	.66	4.3	9	326	15⅜	14⅜	15½	+1⅛
281	151¼	Albany	.80	4.5	6	12	17¾	17½	17¾	+ ⅛
8⅛	6	Alberto	.36	4.8	14	17	7⅜	7⅜	7½	
27⅜	19⅜	Albertsn	.80	2.8	9	41	u28¼	27¾	28¼	+ ⅛
29½	21¼	AlcanA	1.40	5.3	7	338	27¼	26¾	26¾	+ ⅛
24⅜	18⅛	AlcoStd	.96a	4.2	6	15	23⅛	22⅞	23⅛	+ ⅛
8⅛	5⅝	Alexdr	.40	6.4	8	57	6⅛	6¼	6¼	
15⅜	11⅞	AlgCo	.60a	4.9	5	48	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
25⅛	16¾	AlgLd	1.38	7.0	11	12	18½	18⅛	18⅜	— ⅛
43⅜	35¼	AlgLd	pf 3	8.5		12	35⅞	35¼	35¼	
22⅛	21	AlgL	pr2.19	10.		219	21⅛	21	21⅛	
22⅝	19½	AlgPw	1.72	8.5	8	117	20⅛	20¼	20⅛	— ⅜
19⅜	12¾	AlenGp	.88	5.0	7	22	17⅝	17⅜	17½	+ ⅛
37¼	20	Allergan	.50	1.5	14	26	34⅜	34¼	34⅜	+ ⅛
51⅜	38½	AlldCh	2	4.5	9	300	45	44¼	44⅞	—1⅛
14⅜	11	AlldMnt	.72	6.4	7	53	11½	11¼	11¼	
24⅛	19⅜	AlldSlr	1.10	5.1	6	399	21¾	21⅜	21⅝	— ⅛
22⅛	21	AlldSun				27	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	
33¾	22¼	AlldCh	1.36	5.3	5	192	25⅝	25¼	24½	— ⅜
11¼	8⅜	AlrAu	.60b	6.0	5	5	10	10	10	
59½	40⅞	Alcoa	1.80	4.0	8	118	45⅝	45⅛	45⅜	— ⅛
36¼	17¾	AmlSug	1	5.3		12	19½	19	19	— ⅛
59¾	31½	Amax	1.75	4.9	10	62	36⅛	36	36	— ⅛
140	84⅛	Amax	pf5.25	5.8		11	91	91	91	
59¾	40¾	Amax	pf 3	7.4		44	40⅝	d40½	40½	— ⅛
35¾	21⅜	AMBAC	1.30	4.1	9	60	32¼	31⅞	31⅞	+ ⅛
15⅜	10⅜	Amcord	.80	5.8	6	33	13⅞	13¼	13¾	— ⅛
25⅜	17½	Amrce	1.20	5.4	6	44	22⅜	22¼	22⅜	+ ⅛
37⅞	14½	AHess	.80b	2.9	5	83	27⅞	27¾	27¾	
82	60½	AHes	pf3.50	5.6		18	63	62½	62½	+ ⅛
24	16	AAirFlit	.64	3.6	8	51	18¼	17⅞	18	
14⅜	8	AmAir	wt			4	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
5	2¼	AmAir	wt			90	3⅞	3⅜	3⅝	— ⅛
22¾	20⅞	AAir	pf 2.18	10.		53	21¼	21	21⅛	
48½	41⅛	ABrnds	3.04	7.2	8	110	42⅜	42¼	42⅛	— ⅜
47¼	36	ABdcst	1.40	3.4	7	250	41⅜	41	41⅛	— ⅛
14½	10⅛	ABldM	.60	4.2	8	3	14¼	14¼	14⅛	— ⅛
41¾	35⅛	AmCan	2.50	6.5	7	153	39	38⅝	38⅝	
24½	22¾	ACan	pf1.75	7.6		6	23¼	23	23	
3⅛	1⅜	ACentry				11	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
19½	16	ACredt	1.30	7.3	5	26	17¾	17½	17¾	+ ⅛
29⅜	23	ACyan	1.50	5.6	10	146	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	— ⅜
13¼	7¾	AmDist				13	8¼	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
30¼	23¾	ADT	.96	3.4	11	186	28⅞	28½	28⅝	— ⅛
8½	6½	ADualVt				35	7⅝	7	7	
14½	13¼	ADul	pf.84a	5.9		1	14¼	14¼	14¼	+ ⅛
25⅜	23	AEIPw	2.12	8.7	10	228	24½	24¼	24½	+ ⅛
41⅜	35	AmExp	1.48	3.8	10	361	38⅞	38⅝	38⅝	
15¼	11⅜	AFamily	.50	3.6	6	96	14	13⅞	13⅞	+ ⅛
5	⅛	AmFnSys			5	36	4¼	4¼	4¼	
16½	10¼	AFnSy	pf			z100	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	+ ⅛
25⅝	23¾	AGIBd	1.96e	8.3		27	23⅝	23⅜	23⅜	+ ⅛
19	16½	AGnCv	1.32	7.9		29	16⅞	16¾	16¾	
24⅛	17¾	AGenIns	.90	3.9	5	186	23⅛	22⅞	22⅞	— ⅛
32	25⅜	AGIn	pf1.80	6.0		102	30⅛	29⅞	29⅞	
10¾	8¼	AHerHLf	.36	4.1	7	7	9⅛	8⅞	8⅞	
28⅝	16⅛	AmHoist	1	5.3	6	107	18⅞	18⅛	18⅝	— ⅛
33⅛	24⅜	AHome	1.20	4.3	15	550	28¼	27⅝	27⅝	+ ⅛
140	112¼	AHome	pf 2	1.4		1	125¾	125¾	125¾	+5½
31	22	AmHosp	.56	2.1	14	302	26⅝	26⅜	26⅞	+ ⅛
6⅛	4⅛	AmInvst	.24	4.4	8	56	5⅝	5½	5½	
19⅛	16⅞	AMI	.48a	2.5	7	230	u19¾	19⅛	19⅜	+ ⅛
8	8	AMdcp	.50b	2.5	10	2251	20½	20⅛	20⅛	
108	73¼	A Std	pf4.75	4.7		4	u102	102	102	+3
5¼	3⅝	AmMotrs			38	342	3⅝	3¼	3¼	
47½	40	ANatG	2.80	6.2	8	210	44⅝	44⅜	44⅝	+ ⅜
36⅝	27½	AmStrs	2.10	7.1	7	15	29⅝	29½	29½	
11	6⅝	ASteri	.30	4.1	25	147	7¼	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
65⅜	58⅛	ATT	4.20	7.0	9	541	60⅝	60⅛	60⅝	— ⅛
66⅜	61¼	ATT	pf 4	6.3		18	63½	63¼	63¼	— ⅞
51⅜	48⅜	ATT	pf 3.64	7.4		1	49¾	49¾	49¾	— ⅛
52¾	49¼	ATT	pf 3.74	7.4		1	50⅜	50⅜	50⅜	
14	11⅛	AWatWk	.76	5.6	5	7	13½	13½	13½	
19⅛	15	Ameron	1	5.7	6	13	17⅜	16¾	17⅛	+ ⅛
13⅜	9⅜	AmesD	.40	2.1		17	13	12⅞	13	+ ⅛
35	27	Ametek	1.40	4.9	10	19	28½	28⅜	28⅜	
17¼	13⅞	Amfac	1	6.1	26	14	16⅜	16⅛	16⅛	
18⅝	11½	AMIC	.20	1.6	4	5	12⅞	12⅝	12⅞	+ ⅛
30⅜	24⅝	AMPInc	.48	1.8	14	57	26⅞	26¼	26⅝	— ⅛
13¼	9⅞	Amsco	.40	4.9	8	7	12⅝	12⅛	12⅛	
11¾	7⅜	Amsex			9	91	10	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
2⅜	1½	AmrepCp				72	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	+ ⅛
25⅜	17¼	Amstar	1.35	7.3	8	44	18¼	18⅛	18½	
59¾	44	Amsted	2.60	4.6	8	9	56½	56	56	— ¼
7	5⅜	Amtel	.44	7.7	12	6	16½	16⅜	16⅜	
32⅜	25⅝	AnchrH	1.90	6.5	7	22	29⅝	29⅜	27¼	+ ⅛
26¼	19¼	AndCtay	1	4.6	7	27	21⅞	21	21⅛	+ ⅛
7½	5¼	Anselica	.30	5.0	7	70	6¼	6	6	
9¼	6½	Anixter	.24	3.5	7	52	7	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
9¾	7¼	AnsulCo	.53t	6.1		23	8¾	8½	8½	
28¼	15⅜	Apache	.70	3.5	11	16	19⅞	19¾	19¾	+ ⅛
50¼	32¾	ApcoOil			11	54	49¾	49¼	49¼	
19⅝	10¾	ApldDig			12	77	13⅞	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
4⅜	2	ApldMg	pfl	3.2		5	3	3	3	— ⅛
19	13⅜	ArcaNM	.76	4.5	7	75	16⅞	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅜
31	27¾	ArcaJN	pf 2	6.7		4	31	30	30	
21⅜	15¼	ArchrD	20b	1.1	10	504	18⅝	17⅞	18¼	— ⅜
7⅜	3½	ArcticEnt			11	17	6¼	6	6	— ⅛
6¾	2⅜	Arjstar				14	19	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
21¼	18⅛	ArizPS	1.68	8.0	7	143	21¼	21	21⅛	+ ⅛
120	112	*AriPpf*	10.70	9.5		z90	N12¼	112¾	112½	— ¾
12	8⅜	ArkBST	.34†	3¾	4¾	⅛	⅜	&½	9½	9
36⅛	28⅞	ArkLGs	2	5.8	9	12	34¾	34½	34½	— ⅜
4⅜	2¼	ArlenRty				37	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	+ ⅛
7	4⅜	Armada				8	7	7	7	
32⅜	22⅜	Armco	1.80	6.4	10	66	28¼	28	28¼	
30⅜	25¼	Armf	pf 2.10	7.8		30	26⅞	26⅝	26⅞	
61½	51½	Armr	pf4.75	7.9		z200	60¼	60	60	
27¾	16⅝	ArmstCk	1	5.7	10	287	17¾	17⅜	17⅝	
24¾	21	ArmRu	1.20	5.0	3	14	24	23⅝	24	+ ⅛
23¾	17¼	AroCorp	1b	5.0	7	1	20	20	20	— ¼
22¼	14⅜	Arvin	1	5.3	4	30	19	18¾	19¼	
35¼	26½	Arvin	pf	2	6.6		3	30⅜	30⅜	30⅜	— ⅜
23⅜	13	AscotMts				25	2⅜	2½	2½	
24⅜	20⅜	AlCyEl	1.62	7.2	10	31	22⅝	22½	22½	— ⅛
61⅞	49¼	AllRich	2	4.0	9	1299	51¾	50⅝	50⅝	—1

— 1977 — High	Low	Stock	Div in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Chge Prev. Close
207	165¾	AtlRc	pf	3	1.7	1	173	173	173	—1¼
53¼	43¼	AtlRc	pf2.75	7.4		z220	51	49½	51	+1½
74¾	58½	AtlRc	pf2.80	4.5		128	62¼	61½	61¾	— ⅝
22⅞	14¾	AtlasCp			6	36	15	14⅝	14⅞	
32½	21¼	AutoDis	.40	1.4	18	104	28⅞	28¼	28¼	+ ⅛
12⅜	7¾	Autmtn	.40	3.4	7	7	11¾	11¾	11¾	— ⅛
19⅛	12¾	AvcoCp			4	165	17½	17¼	17¼	— ⅛
54⅝	46	Avco	pf 4.50	8.1		15	52	52	52	— ⅛
23½	15⅛	Avery		.44	2.6	10	51	16	15⅝	15⅝	+ ⅛
20⅜	14⅜	Avnet		2.40	5.0	16	464	48	47½	47¾	— ⅜
52⅞	43¼	Avon		2.40	5.0	16	464	48	47½	47¾	— ⅜

B

1	2¼	1¾	BT Mtg			3		2¼	2¼	2⅛
69⅜	28¼	Babck	1.50a	2.6	13	487	57¼	57¼	57¾	— ⅛
9⅛	5⅛	Bache	.40	7.3	18	76	5⅛	5½	5½	— ⅛
53½	42¼	BakrIntl	.64	1.3	11	180	48¾	48½	48½	— ⅛
16½	13	BaldDH	.80	5.5	5		14⅝	14½	14½	
21⅛	16½	BalAto			5.3	6	11	19¼	19	
25¾	15	BallyMf	.10	.6	12	376	17⅛	16⅞	17⅛	+ ⅛
28½	24⅜	BallGE	2.16	8.2	9	112	26⅝	26⅜	26⅜	— ⅛
61	53⅝	Ball	pfB4.50	8.0		z110	56	56	56	+1
24	15⅛	BancCal	.60	3.1	13	22	19¼	19¼	19¼	+ ⅛
18¾	10⅛	BancDag	.40	3.1	9	358	13	12¾	13	+ ⅛
24½	11⅛	BangPtn	.50	2.2	6	7	23¼	22½	22½	
38	29½	BnkNY	2.32	7.6	6	80	30¾	30⅛	30⅛	— ⅛
15⅞	13⅜	BkofVa	.96	6.7	11	15	14⅜	14⅛	14⅜	+ ⅛
32¾	20¾	BANKAm	.94	4.2	9	161	22¾	22¾	22¾	— ⅛
42	34⅝	BankTr	.3	8.3	7	31	36⅛	35⅝	36⅛	+ ½
29⅜	27¼	BkTr	pf2.50	8.6		17	29	28⅞	29	
15⅝	4⅝	Banner	.10		7	14	31	14½	14⅝	— ⅛
38⅜	27	Barber	1.60	5.1	12	5	28⅞	28⅝	28⅝	+ ⅛
15⅞	10⅛	BardCR	.28	2.0	13	143	14½	14⅛	14⅛	
19⅞	16¼	BarnsGp	.90	4.6	7	14	19⅝	19⅝	19½	
42¾	26¼	BatesMf	.80	1.9	20	9	42	42	42	
45¼	28¼	Bauschl	1.40		3.2	11	172	43⅝	43¼	— ⅛
40⅜	28¼	BaxtTrv	.30		.8	17	10	30⅛	30⅜	+ ⅛
5¾	1⅝	BayCstP					36	5⅛	5⅛	
24¼	21	BayStG	1.96	8.8	6	4	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜	
9	4¼	BaykCia	.48	6.1	9	2	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
32⅜	24⅛	Bearing	.68	2.3	9	77	26⅝	26½	26½	
38⅜	22½	BeatFds	.96	3.9	11	1009	25	24⅝	24⅝	+ ⅛
15⅝	12⅛	BedBerm	.44	1.3	13		33	33	33⅜	+ ⅛
34⅞	25½	BectnDr	.72	2.3	13	152	32¼	31⅞	31⅞	+ ⅛
31¾	19⅞	Beech	1.10b	4.1	8	32	26⅝	26⅜	26⅝	+ ⅛
9¾	5⅛	Beker				127	5⅜	5¼	5¼	
34½	22¾	BelcoP	1	3.1	6	29	31⅜	31⅛	31⅜	+ ⅛
26½	19¾	Belden	1.32	6.6	6	13	20⅛	19⅞	20⅛	+ ⅛
8¼	6¾	BeldnH	.36b	5.4	8	14	6¾	6¾	6¾	
22	14¾	BellHow	.84	5.6	19	74	15	14⅝	14⅝	
6¼	4⅜	Bellind	.12	2.5	5	48	4¾	4¾	4¾	
53½	45¼	BelCd	4.08	8.2	8	9	49⅞	49½	49¾	+ ⅛
23½	18	Bemis	1.20	5.8	7	9	20¾	20¾	20¾	+ ⅛
47	41¾	Bendix	2.60	6.2	7	232	37	36½	36¾	+ ⅛
27	20¾	BenfCp	1.68	7.7	6	233	21¾	21¾	21¾	— ⅛
66¾	47½	Benef	pf4.30	8.6		8	50¼	50¼	50¼	
30	27	Benef	pf2.50	8.9		z700	28	27⅞	28	+1
3¾	1½	BengtB	.03e	1.2	9	149	2¾	2½	2½	
6⅛	2½	BerkeyP			10	72	3⅛	3	3	
30¼	17¾	BestPd	.68e	3	8	47	25¼	25¼	25¼	+ ⅛
46⅛	18¼	BethSt		1.40	4.8	500	28⅝	28⅜	28⅝	+ ⅛
35	27⅝	BigThr	.40b		1.2	14	399	33⅝	33⅝	— ⅛
20¾	14⅜	BlackDr	.48	2	0	13	228	15¾	15¾	+ ⅛
20⅜	11¼	BlairJn	1	5.1	5	45	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜	
21¾	14¾	BlissL	1b	5.8	7	8	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	+ ⅛
23¾	18	BlckHR	1.95	9.4	11	16	21¼	20⅞	21¼	+ ⅛
31¾	20	BlueS	1.20	5.2	7	22	23¼	23	23	— ¼
6⅞	4½	Bluebrd	.20	3.7	7	28	5¾	5¼	5¼	
6	3	BobbleBr				179	5¾	5¼	5¼	
90¾	91¼	BoeingC	1	3.6	7	29	91¾	91¼	91¼	— ⅛
29¾	24¾	BoiseCP	1.10	5.2	8	125	23⅜	23⅛	23⅜	+ ⅛
26½	19¾	Bolden	1.32	6.6	6	13	20⅛	19¾	20⅛	+ ⅛
8¼	6¾	BoldnH	.24b	5.4	8	14	6¾	6¾	6¾	
22	14¾	BellHow	.84	5.6	19	74	15	14⅝	14⅝	
6¼	4⅜	Bellind	.12	2.5	5	48	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	
53½	45¼	BelCd	4.08	8.2	8	9	49⅞	49½	49¾	+ ⅛
23½	18	Bemis	1.20	5.8	7	9	20¾	20¾	20¾	+ ⅛
47	41¾	Bendix	2.60	6.2	7	232	37	36½	36¾	+ ⅛
27	20¾	BenfCp	1.68	7.7	6	233	21¾	21¾	21¾	— ⅛
66¾	47½	Benef	pf4.30	8.6		8	50¼	50¼	50¼	
30	27	Benef	pf2.50	8.9		z700	28	27⅞	28	+1
3¾	1½	BengtB	.03e	1.2	9	149	2¾	2½	2½	
6⅛	2½	BerkeyP			10	72	3⅛	3	3	
30¼	17¾	BestPd	.68e	3	8	47	25¼	25¼	25¼	+ ⅛
46⅛	18¼	BethSt		1.40	4.8	500	28⅝	28⅜	28⅝	+ ⅛
35	27⅝	BigThr	.40b		1.2	14	399	33⅝	33⅝	— ⅛
20¾	14¾	BlackDr	.48	2	0	13	228	15¾	15¾	+ ⅛
20⅜	11¼	BlairJn	1	5.1	5	45	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜	
21¾	14¾	BlissL	1b	5.8	7	8	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	+ ⅛
23¾	18	BlckHR	1.95	9.4	11	16	21¼	20⅞	21¼	+ ⅛
31¾	20	BlueS	1.20	5.2	7	22	23¼	23	23	— ¼
6⅞	4½	Bluebrd	.20	3.7	7	28	5¾	5¼	5¼	
6	3	BobbleBr				179	5¾	5¼	5¼	
90¾	91¼	BoeingC	1	3.6	7	29	91¾	91¼	91¼	— ⅛
29¾	24¾	BoiseCP	1.10	5.2	8	125	23⅜	23⅛	23⅜	+ ⅛
26½	19¾	Bolden	1.32	6.6	6	13	20⅛	19¾	20⅛	+ ⅛
8¼	6¾	BoldnH	.24b	5.4	8	14	6¾	6¾	6¾	
22	14¾	BellHow	.84	5.6	19	74	15	14⅝	14⅝	
6¼	4⅜	Bellind	.12	2.5	5	48	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	
53½	45¼	BelCd	4.08	8.2	8	9	49⅞	49½	49¾	+ ⅛
23½	18	Bemis	1.20	5.8	7	9	20¾	20¾	20¾	+ ⅛
47	41¾	Bendix	2.60	6.2	7	232	37	36½	36¾	+ ⅛
27	20¾	BenfCp	1.68	7.7	6	233	21¾	21¾	21¾	— ⅛
66¾	47½	Benef	pf4.30	8.6		8	50¼	50¼	50¼	
30	27	Benef	pf2.50	8.9		z700	28	27⅞	28	+1
3¾	1½	BengtB	.03e	1.2	9	149	2¾	2½	2½	
6⅛	2½	BerkeyP			10	72	3⅛	3	3	
30¼	17¾	BestPd	.68e	3	8	47	25¼	25¼	25¼	+ ⅛
46⅛	18¼	BethSt		1.40	4.8	500	28⅝	28⅜	28⅝	+ ⅛
35	27⅝	BigThr	.40b		1.2	14	399	33⅝	33⅝	— ⅛
20¾	14¾	BlackDr	.48	2	0	13	228	15¾	15¾	+ ⅛
20⅜	11¼	BlairJn	1	5.1	5	45	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜	
21¾	14¾	BlissL	1b	5.8	7	8	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	+ ⅛
23¾	18	BlckHR	1.95	9.4	11	16	21¼	20⅞	21¼	+ ⅛
31¾	20	BlueS	1.20	5.2	7	22	23¼	23	23	— ¼
6⅞	4½	Bluebrd	.20	3.7	7	28	5¾	5¼	5¼	
6	3	BobbleBr				179	5¾	5¼	5¼	
90¾	91¼	BoeingC	1	3.6	7	29	91¾	91¼	91¼	— ⅛
29¾	24¾	BoiseCP	1.10	5.2	8	125	23⅜	23⅛	23⅜	+ ⅛
26½	19¾	Bolden	1.32	6.6	6	13	20⅛	19¾	20⅛	+ ⅛
8¼	6¾	BoldnH	.24b	5.4	8	14	6¾	6¾	6¾	
22	14¾	BellHow	.84	5.6	19	74	15	14⅝	14⅝	
6¼	4⅜	Bellind	.12	2.5	5	48	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	
53½	45¼	BelCd	4.08	8.2	8	9	49⅞	49½	49¾	+ ⅛
23½	18	Bemis	1.20	5.8	7	9	20¾	20¾	20¾	+ ⅛
47	41¾	Bendix	2.60	6.2	7	232	37	36½	36¾	+ ⅛
27	20¾	BenfCp	1.68	7.7	6	233	21¾	21¾

Japan Has 30% Rise In Export Contracts

TOKYO, Dec. 28 (AP-DJ).—Export contracts made by the 13 major Japanese trading houses in November recovered sharply from October's plunge, gaining 30.3 per cent from the prior month but remaining 5.8 per cent below the year-earlier level, the Foreign Trade Council of Japan said today.

November import contracts were down a sharp 29.1 per cent from the prior month and down 15 per cent from November, 1976.

The value of export contracts came to 760.2 billion yen compared with 560.7 billion yen in October—the lowest registered since January, 1974. November import contracts totaled 631.0 billion yen, down sharply from 890.5 billion yen in October.

The major trading houses handle approximately 60 per cent of all Japanese trade.

Export contracts have declined on a yearly basis since September, but have been supported by auto exports to the United States and plant exports to the Middle East, Latin America and Southeast Asia.

Export contracts to the United States totaled 161.3 billion yen, up 61.8 per cent from the prior month and up 34.1 per cent from the year-earlier month, while import contracts dropped to 144.6 billion yen, down 25 per cent from October and down 13.6 per cent from November, 1976.

Export contracts to Western Europe totaled 88.6 billion yen, up 71.7 per cent from October but down 27.4 per cent from a year earlier, while import contracts were up 25 per cent in the month and 14.3 per cent in the year to 36 billion yen.

With the Middle East, export contracts were up 63.2 per cent from October and up 17.2 per cent from a year earlier, while import contracts, largely oil, were up 67.2 per cent from October and up 3.5 per cent from a year earlier.

Auto export contracts were up 99 per cent from October and up 36.9 per cent from a year earlier and plant export contracts were up 51.3 per cent from the prior month and 12.5 per cent from November, 1976.

The value of export and import contracts was influenced by the rise of the yen against the dollar, with goods based during the month on a high rate for the dollar of 248.95 yen, down 18.8 per cent from November, 1976, and a low of 240 yen, down 22.4 per cent from a year earlier.

Dollar Begins New Decline In Thin Trade

LONDON, Dec. 28 (AP-DJ).—The dollar resumed its decline against most major currencies today in very thin conditions due to year-end factors that could have exaggerated rate movements.

The boost which the U.S. currency got last week from President Carter's statement on the dollar appeared to have been short-lived, traders said. But they said a clear pattern is not expected to emerge until trading returns to normal in the new year.

The announcement of a smaller-than-expected U.S. trade deficit in November helped the dollar to recover from its interday lows.

Dealers said small commercial transactions dominated the thin market, from which many operators have already withdrawn for the holiday period. Small amounts of $2 million to $3 million were sufficient to "substantially" move rates, one dealer explained.

Against the deutsche mark, the dollar fell to 2.1295 marks from 2.1479 marks in New York late yesterday. It had been as low as 2.1125 marks at the Frankfurt fixing before the announcement of the U.S. trade statistics.

The U.S. unit also fell against the Swiss franc, sliding to 2.0238 francs from 2.0567 francs late yesterday. Against the French franc, the dollar fell even more sharply, losing 5 centimes at 4.7225 francs.

Against the yen, the dollar dropped below 240 yen in interday trading before recouping to 240.52 yen, up 28 points on the day.

Sterling climbed to over $1.90 for the first time since March 31, 1976. It settled back to $1.89 by the end of the day, up 1.23 cents.

The price of gold closed at $164.875 in both London and Zurich, $2.75 higher in London than last Friday, the last trading session before a four-day Christmas break.

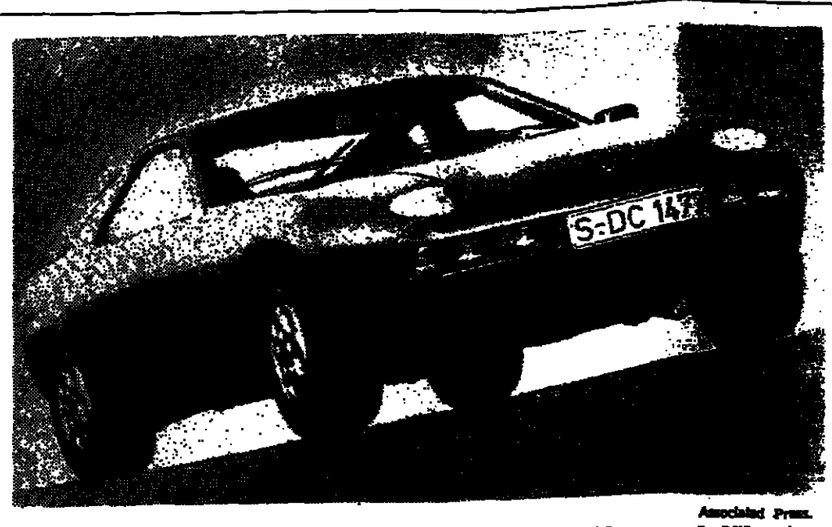
U.S. Policy

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28 (AP-DJ).—Federal Reserve Board governor Henry Wallich today termed "erroneous" beliefs that United States "is unconcerned about the value of its currency and perhaps even would like to try it decline in order to gain a trade advantage."

"U.S. interest in a strong dollar is undeniable," he said. "It would be a mistake, however, to say that this interest should be measured by the scale of U.S. intervention in the exchange market. U.S. intervention has been adequate to the degree of disorder in the market."

"As disorder has mounted in recent weeks, so has the scale of our intervention. But exchange market intervention shouldn't and indeed cannot influence basic trends," he said.

Mr. Wallich was delivering a speech in New York. The text was made available here.



Associated Press.

CAR OF THE YEAR—Porsche 928 has been so nominated by a panel of 50 motoring writers from 16 countries, the first time a sports car has won the award.

Lack of Information, Mistrust Cited

Why the 'Little Guy' Stays Out of Stocks

NEW YORK, Dec. 28 (AP-DJ).—The small investor has been staying away from the stock market over the years partly because of a resentment against corporations caused by a lack of communication.

This is one of the findings of a recent survey of individual investors and corporate executives conducted jointly by Georgeson & Co. and Lind Brothers. Georgeson is a New York-based investor-relations firm providing long-range information programs on behalf of corporate clients, and Lind Brothers, also based in New York, is a major producer of annual reports.

"Individual investors have latent loyalty toward corporations they invest in, but they have grown wary and weary of the apparent lack of interest in their own plight from all sectors," says Winthrop Neilson, a partner at Georgeson.

On the other hand, corporations, although vitally interested in having the individual as an investor, "seem reluctant to court him through more creative concepts or consistent communications, apparently because they are perplexed on where to begin and are leery of investors' reactions," Mr. Neilson said.

The survey, say Mr. Neilson and George Lind, president of Lind Brothers, is the first on the collective attitudes of corporate officers toward individual investors. Responses were provided by 504 individual investors and 526 corporate executives.

Mr. Neilson says three basic characteristics are apparent in the average individual stockholder. He exhibits "deep-rooted distrust for the workings of the stock market, a strong sense of practicality and an untapped loyalty toward the companies in which he invests."

The survey shows how disheartened and puzzled the small investor is, resulting in fewer individual participants in the stock market. Apparently, "those who remain search for guidance and find little, and many of them believe they are handicapped by a lack of access to timely investment information," Mr. Neilson says.

New York Stock Exchange figures show that only about 25 million individuals own stocks, down from about 31 million in 1970. Last year, financial institutions and intermediaries accounted for 70.3 per cent of the value of all shares traded on the Big Board and individuals accounted for only 29.7 per cent.

The survey discloses that individual stockholders blame market fluctuations or violent swings on "the disruptive influence of institutions, which they believe favor only a few corporations. The investors also think the corporations not only favor the institutions as investors but also seek them out by offering preferential treatment.

"A common investor complaint is that the financial community is receiving inside information, presumably to act in its own interests before passing the data on to clients," says Mr. Neilson. The brokerage community, he adds, is blamed for failing to provide any special services to assist the small investors. "Poor service and high commission rates are frequently cited" by the investors, he adds.

Prices in France Post the Smallest Rise in 9 Months

PARIS, Dec. 28 (AP-DJ).—The French retail price growth slowed sharply in November to 0.4 per cent—the smallest rise since January—following increases of 0.8 per cent in October and 0.9 per cent in September, the Statistical Institute announced today.

The November index, with 100 equaling 1970, stood at 188.9 compared with 188.2 in October and 173.2 in November, 1976.

For the 12 months ended November, French retail prices increased 9.1 per cent and for the 11 months of this year the rise was 8.7 per cent.

The November increase, which was lower than generally expected, was achieved thanks to zero growth in the food sector, compared with increases of 0.6 per cent in October and 1 per cent in September.

The cost of services declined to a growth of 0.3 per cent, down from 1 per cent in October, while that of manufactured goods stood at 0.7 per cent, down from 0.8 per cent the previous month.

Italy Inflation Predicted

MILAN, Dec. 28 (AP-DJ).—Italy's inflation rate may slow down in 1978 from this year but probably will not go below 14 per cent, the administrational statistics institute of Florence reported. The institute differed in its forecast with the 12-per-cent inflation rate predictions of some government officials.

West German Jobless Rate Continues Rise

NUREMBERG, West Germany, Dec. 28 (AP-DJ).—The number of West German unemployed, which reached the 1-million level in November, continued to rise this month, the Federal Labor Office said today.

The office said that the exact figures will be announced Jan. 4. It cited seasonal factors to account for the expected rise, adding that the increase was not "above normal."

The number of jobless totaled 4.4 per cent of the work force in November and stood at 4.8 per cent in December, 1976.

Belgian Economy Posts 2.1% Gain

BRUSSELS, Dec. 28 (Reuters).—The Belgian National Bank's composite economic indicator rose 2.1 per cent in November to 79.49 after a 1.1-per-cent gain the previous month, the bank reported.

The November rise reflected gains of some indicators in the manufacturing industry, trade and the construction industry. The October increase was the first for six months.

The composite indicator averages replies by businessmen to a monthly questionnaire on their situation and prospects and is regarded as one of the best indicators of future economic trends.

Empain Group To Reorganize Into Three Units

PARIS, Dec. 28 (AP-DJ).—The Belgian-French Empain-Schneider industrial group announced today the reorganization of its activities around three main units.

- Schneider SA will be responsible for basic industrial activities such as the metal-processing, mechanical and shipbuilding, nuclear, electromechanical sectors and production of capital equipment. Banque de l'Union Européenne, controlled by the group, [illegible] participation in Schneider will acquire "a direct and significant" participation in Schneider.
- Sté. de Développement et d'Investissements Financiers will be responsible for civil engineering, pipelines, electric cables and chemical engineering.
- Cie. Financière de Développement des Entreprises will group "diversification" activities such as raw materials, recycling, consumer durables, trade and real estate.

Additionally, Schneider will acquire the 61.4 per cent owned by Jeumont-Industrie in Jeumont-Schneider, as well as the control of Sté. Muller et Cie., which owns 30 per cent of Lignes Télégraphiques et Téléphoniques.

U.S. Strike Activtiy

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28 (Reuters).—The Labor Department said idleness attributable to strikes fell to 0.23 per cent of working time, or 2.3 days per 1,000, in November from 0.24 per cent in October. So far this year, idleness attributable to strikes has totaled 0.18 per cent compared with 0.20 per cent in the first 11 months of last year.

Japan's Exports Of TVs Decline

TOKYO, Dec. 28 (AP-DJ).—With a sharp drop in shipments to the United States, Japan's exports of color television sets in November declined 3.8 per cent from November, 1976, Japan's Electronic Industries Association reported today.

Total shipments to all overseas markets in November stood at 304,588, the association said.

Exports to the United States plunged 50.8 per cent to 133,237, mainly because of Japan's voluntary restraints, it said.

Japan agreed in July to limit exports of color television sets to the United States to about 1.75 million a year, after shipping a record 2.9 million sets in 1976.

Domestic sales also dropped 18.6 per cent to an estimated 459,414 units in November.

U.S. Trade Deficit Narrows

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28 (Reuters).—The U.S. trade deficit narrowed sharply to a seasonally adjusted $2.08 billion in November from the record $3.1-billion deficit recorded in October, the Commerce Department said today.

However, economists caution not to read too much into the data since November trade patterns, like the two previous months, were heavily distorted by the East Coast dockworkers strike in October.

The Commerce Department said exports increased to $9.3 billion in November from $9.19 billion in October, while imports fell sharply to $11.39 billion from $12.29 billion.

The deficit so far this year totals $24.48 billion, compared with a $5.04-billion shortfall during the first 11 months of 1976.

This means, economists said, that the size of the deficit for the full year is likely to fall in the lower range of the $25 billion-to-$30 billion deficit the administration has been forecasting.

The economists said while both exports and imports were affected by the dock strike, exports were more heavily distorted.

According to a breakdown of the different export categories, there were no major changes during November compared with October.

The Commerce Department said food exports increased by $155 million in November to $1.14 billion, with shipments of corn, rice and animal feeds all rising. However, these gains were offset to some extent by a drop in wheat exports.

Beverage and tobacco exports increased by $56.5 million; while foreign shipments of crude materials were $1.01 billion, down $1.8 million.

Chemical exports were also about unchanged at $736.3 million, a decline of $4.6 million, while exports of manufactured goods rose by $82.5 to $853.8 million.

The Commerce Department said machinery and transportation equipment exports were little changed in November at $4.16 billion, a decline of $13.5 million from the October level, while miscellaneous articles were slightly higher at $620.2 million, up $36.5 million.

Food imports dropped by $45.1 million to $794.7 million, with a $68.9-million increase in coffee imports being offset by declines in the value of most of the other major food items.

Imports of crude materials increased by $19.9 million to $696.9 million, but total energy imports dropped by $26 million to $3.74 billion.

The Commerce Department said imports of chemicals, manufactured goods and machinery and transportation equipment all declined during November.

On an unadjusted basis, oil imports increased to 206.05 million barrels, valued at $2.81 billion in November from the 195.13 million barrels valued at $2.63 billion in October.

On a CIF basis, the trade deficit also narrowed sharply, declining to $2.82 billion from $3.93 billion in October.

In November, 1976, the United States had a trade deficit of $1.03 billion.

VW Is Expecting To Boost Sales In U.S. by 8.5%

ENGLEWOOD CLIFFS, N.J., Dec. 28 (AP-DJ).—In a year-end statement yesterday, Stuart Perkins, president of Volkswagen of America, predicted "at least 280,000" sales of Volkswagen cars in the United States next year.

That represents a gain of 8.5 per cent from the 258,000 sales expected for this year, and is an increase from a projection made by the company in October, when an executive said the target was for 267,500 sales.

Volkswagen is the third best-selling foreign car in the United States and, like other leading import brands, has been showing sizable sales gains this year. The estimated 258,000 Volkswagen sales for this year constitute a 28-per-cent gain over 1976 volume of 201,670 units.

Overall, foreign cars are expected to account for nearly 19 per cent of the total U.S. auto market this year, up from a 14.7-per-cent share last year.

Exxon Unit to Buy A Mine in Chile

SANTIAGO, Dec. 28 (AP-DJ).—The Chilean government mining corporation has accepted the offer of a subsidiary of Exxon Corp. to buy the majority of the shares in La Disputada copper mine for $107 million, the state company said today.

La Disputada is being sold as part of the government's plan to return the bulk of the economy to private hands after the nationalization policies of the last two governments.

Some 13 per cent of the shares of La Disputada had remained in private hands. Exxon reportedly has also offered to buy those shares.

Selected Late Stock Buying Cuts Losses on Big Board

NEW YORK, Dec. 28 (IHT).—Late buying in selected quality issues helped stocks recover most of earlier losses today, as the market finished about where it started in moderate trading.

Analysts said the government's report of another huge trade deficit helped keep the market on the defensiv during most of the session.

The Dow Jones industrial average was unchanged at 829.7. It was down over 4 points at its low for the session, and off 3.3 at 3 p.m.

Some 710 issues showed gains with about 650 lower. Volume totaled 19.63 million shares compared with 16.75 million yesterday.

Among the glamours attracting bids, IBM rose 3/4 to 271, Burroughs 1/2 to 72 3/4, Texas Instruments 1/2 to 75 1/2, Control Data 1 to 27 7/8 and Du Pont 1 5/8 to 120 5/8. But Allied Chemical fell 1 to 44 1/4.

Retailers lost ground, with Sears Roebuck easing 3/4 to 28. Analysts said in a published report yesterday earnings of the firm's Allstate Insurance unit have peaked and will trend lower during the next two years. J.C. Penney fell 7/8 to 34 7/8.

Prices advanced slightly on the American Stock Exchange in active trading. The Amex index was up 0.22 at 126.43.

Among the actives, Resorts International class "A" jumped 2 to 23 1/2. Alterman Foods, also active, was up 1 at 18 7/8. The company may sell its assets to Oppenheimer & Co.

EEC Panel Votes Steel Price Project

BRUSSELS, Dec. 28 (Reuters).—The European Coal and Steel Community's consultative committee today approved the EEC Commission's plan to set obligatory minimum prices for certain steel products, a Commission spokesman said here.

The minimum prices are the latest move in the Commission's efforts to re-structure and modernise the community's steel industry, hard hit by low demand and cheap imports.

Kloeckner Profit Falling

DUISBURG, West Germany, Dec. 28 (Reuters).—Kloeckner und Co. said its 1977 profit will be much lower than last year's. The company said in its house magazine that turnover had stagnated, with almost all branches of its activity affected by the continuation of the economic slowdown noted in the second half of 1976.

Swedish Price Index

STOCKHOLM, Dec. 28 (AP-DJ).—Sweden's producer price index registered 213 in November, up 0.4 from October and 7.7 from a year earlier, the central bureau of statistics reported.

Two Nations Sign World Sugar Pact

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Dec. 28 (Reuters).—Sweden and Indonesia today signed the 1977 international sugar agreement, bringing the number of countries which have so far done so to 32, according to the UN legal affairs office.

The agreement is intended to stabilise the world free market in sugar.

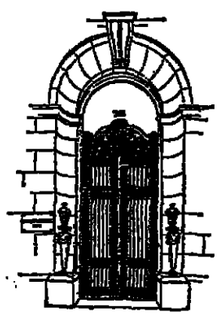
Sweden today also undertook provisional application of the agreement, as did New Zealand, which signed it on Dec. 22.

South Africa, which signed on Dec. 19, and Trinidad and Tobago, which signed on Dec. 21, today both ratified the accord.

The agreement, which is open for signature until the end of this month, will enter into force on Jan. 1, 1978, if the required instruments of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession have been deposited with the UN secretary-general by then.

HARRY WINSTON

RARE JEWELS OF THE WORLD



EXCEPTIONAL EXHIBITION

December 21, 1977 to January 8, 1978.

BADRUTT'S PALACE SAINT-MORITZ

December, 1977

This announcement appears as a matter of record only

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- NUCLEBRAS -

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NORDDEUTSCHE LANDESBANK INTERNATIONAL S.A. — SOCIÉTÉ EUROPÉENNE DE BANQUE S.A. — KREDIETBANK S.A. LUXEMBOURGEOISE
TOKAI BANK NEDERLAND N.V. — VEREINS- UND WESTBANK INTERNATIONALE S.A. — WESTLB INTERNATIONAL S.A.

Agent

COMPAGNIE LUXEMBOURGEOISE DE LA DRESDNER BANK AG
— DRESDNER BANK INTERNATIONAL —

December, 1977

This announcement appears as a matter of record only

EMPRESAS NUCLEARES BRASILEIRAS S.A.
- NUCLEBRAS -

DM 9.000.000

NUCLEBRAS EQUIPAMENTOS PESADOS S.A.
- NUCLEP -

DM 10.900.000

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Guaranteed by

THE FEDERATIVE REPUBLIC OF BRAZIL

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HYPOBANK INTERNATIONAL S.A. — WESTLB INTERNATIONAL S.A.

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— DRESDNER BANK INTERNATIONAL S.A. —

NYSE Nationwide Trading (3 O'clock) Dec. 28

— 1977 — High Low · Stock Div in $ Yld. P/E · Sls. 100s · High Low 3 p.m. Quot. · Ch'ge Prev. Close

(Continued from Page 6.)

61 57½ NiaMpl 5.25 9.0 z100 58⅝ 58⅛ 58⅝+ ⅝
123 115 NiMpf 11.75 10. z30 116 116 116 + ½
33⅞ 27⅜ Nicor 2.32 7.3 7 38 32⅛ 31¾ 31¾— ⅛
37 25⅝ NorfWn 1.84 7.0 7 664 26⅞ 26¼ 26⅞— ⅝
25 17⅜ Nortin 1.40 6.1 5 4 23 22⅞ 23
31¼ 19 Norris 1 4.7 5 97 21⅜ 20⅞ 21⅜+ ⅛
29 18⅝ NACoal .50 2.1 11 16 23⅝ 23⅛ 23⅜
36 27⅛ NoAPhl 1.50 5.5 6 47 27⅜ 27¼ 27⅜
5 3½ NoCAir .12 2.5 5 58 4⅞ 4¾ 4¾
1⅞ 15-16 NoCeAir wt 18 1¼ 1⅛ 1¼
12⅝ 10¼ NoestUt 1.02 9.6 8 348 10⅝ 10½ 10⅝+ ⅛
13⅞ 11⅞ NCalSL .50 4.0 5 7 12⅝ 12⅜ 12⅝+ ⅛
21¼ 17⅝ NIndPS 1.50 7.9 9 35 19¼ 18⅞ 19 + ⅛
30½ 26½ NoSIPw 2.06 7.4 9 65 28¼ 28 28 — ¼
47½ 42¾ NSPw pf3.60 8.5 z270 42½ d42¼ 42¼— ⅛
53 48½ NSPw pf4.11 8.2 z200 50½ 50⅛ 50⅛+ ⅛
55 49½ NSPw pf4.16 8.3 z160 50⅛ 50⅛ 50⅛
58 54½ NSPw pf4.56 8.5 z300 57 d53½ 53½
33 23½ NorTel .72 2.9 8 9 24⅞ 24⅝ 24⅝— ¼
6⅛ 3⅛ Nthgate .25e 6.3 16 4⅛ 4 4
24¼ 18⅝ Nortrp 1.20 5.3 5 159 22½ 21¾ 22½+ ¾
30⅝ 19 NwstAirl .50 2.16 146 24¼ 23⅝ 23¾
25⅝ 21½ NwtBcp 1.04 4.4 8 58 23¾ 23⅝ 23⅝— ⅛
47⅞ 32½ NwtEnr 2.20 5.7 7 20 38⅝ 37⅞ 38⅝+ ½
60⅞ 43⅝ NwtInd 2.85 5.0 7 128 57⅝ 57 57⅝+ ⅛
36 27¼ NwtInd wt 4 33¼ 33 33
19½ 14½ OKC 1.20 6.8 8 28 18⅛ 17¾ 17¾+ ⅛
20⅝ 9⅝ Oakind .50 2.6 21 39 19⅛ 18⅝ 18⅝— ⅛
31⅛ 21 OcciPet 1.25 5.3 8 377 23⅞ 23½ 23½— ⅛
47½ 38⅞ NortS pf1.60 3.6 4 44⅛ 44⅛ 44⅛— ½
43⅝ 32 Norton 2 4.9 8 37 41½ 40⅝ 41 + ⅜
25⅝ 19 Nucor .36 1.5 7 96 24¼ 24½ 24¼+ ½
17⅞ 10⅞ NwMLf 1e 8.5 12 28 12 11¾ 11¾
134⅝ 98 Nwin pf4.20 3.3 3 127¼ 127¼ 127¼— ¾
21⅜ 17⅝ No-Sim .76b 3.8 9 146 20⅛ 20 20⅛
30¼ 22¼ NwStW 1.20 4.6 13 63 26¼ 26¼ 26¼— ¼

O

49⅝ 34½ OcciP pf2.16 5.8 3 37⅜ 37⅜ 37⅜— ⅛
100¼ 68⅝ OcciP pf3.60 4.7 1 76½ 76½ 76½— ¼
97¼ 67¾ OcciP pf 4 5.4 2 74⅝ 74½ 74½
28½ 26¼ OcciP pf2.50 9.4 6 26⅝ 26½ 26½
25⅝ 23⅝ OcciP pf2.12 8.8 65 24⅛ 23⅞ 24 + ⅛
29¼ 21⅝ Ogden 1.40 5.5 5 53 25⅝ 25¼ 25½
21½ 18¾ OhioEd 1.76 9.0 9 166 19⅝ 19⅝ 19⅝
48½ 43 OhEd pf3.90 8.8 z10 44¼ 44¼ 44¼— ⅜
54½ 49½ OhEd pf4.40 8.5 z200 51½ 51 51½+1½
104 95½ OhEd pf8.64 8.8 z30 98 98 98 + ⅛
134 118 OhP pfA 14 11. z330 122 121 121¾—1½
134 118 OhP pfF 14 11. z40 121⅝ [illegible]
93¼ 84 OhP pfD7.76 8.6 z60 90 89½ 90 +2
9⅝ 17 OklaGE 1.54 8.4 175 18⅛ 18⅜ 18⅜
42⅞ 31¼ OklaNG 2 5.7 6 25 35¼ 34⅝ 34⅞
20¼ 16⅝ Olin .88 5.2 5 310 17⅛ 16⅞ 16⅞— ⅛
39¾ 25½ Olinkrlt 1.20 4.6 7 20 26¼ 26¼ 26¼
20¼ 12⅞ Omark .88 4.3 9 19 20⅝ 20⅜ 20⅜— ¼
15½ 12⅞ Oneida .84 5.8 6 6 14½ 14¼ 14⅜— ⅛
14 9¾ Opelika .84 7.8 9 25 10⅞ 10¾ 10¾
16¾ 14¾ OranRk 1.36 8.5 10 13 16 15⅞ 16
10⅝ 5⅝ Orange .20 2.9 71 6⅞ 6⅝ 6⅝
27⅝ 19 OutMar 1.40 6.8 7 56 20⅝ 20⅜ 20½+ ⅛
22 16¼ OutletCo .70 3.5 7 18 19⅞ 19¾ 19¾
14⅛ 10⅝ OverhDr .60 4.4 6 12 13½ 13½ 13½+ ¼
22⅝ 17⅝ OvernitT 1 5.1 6 4 19⅝ 19⅝ 19⅝
23½ 21¾ OverSh .30b 1.2 6 100 24⅜ 23⅞ 24½+1
73⅞ 58 OwenC 1.20 1.8 10 14 67⅞ 67⅜ 67⅜— ⅛
27⅝ 21⅝ OwenIll 1.05 4.5 7 45 23⅝ 23¼ 23⅝+ ⅛
91½ 75½ OwnIl pf4.75 6.2 43 77 77 77 —1

P - Q

11⅜ 7½ PNBMI .50e 4.8 14 38 10⅝ 10⅜ 10½— ¼
33½ 25½ PPG 1.60s .0 5 358 27 26¼ 26⅝— ¼
9⅝ 7 PSA 22 58 8¼ 8⅛ 8⅛
15¼ 13⅝ PacAS 1.24 9.1 41 13⅝ 13½ 13⅝
25½ 22¼ PacGE 2 8.4 7 346 23⅞ 23½ 23¾+ ⅛
21⅜ 18⅛ PacLtg 1.80 8.6 7 25 21⅛ 20⅞ 21
39⅛ 31⅜ PacLm 1.60 4.5 13 25 36 35¼ 35⅝+ ¼
37¼ 25⅞ PacPet .92 2.5 10 51 36⅜ 35⅞ 36⅜+ ⅛
24¼ 20⅝ PacPw 1.80 8.4 10 119 21⅝ 21⅛ 21½— ⅛
18⅞ 16¼ PacTT 1.40 8.2 7 46 17⅛ 17 17⅛+ ⅛
15⅜ 9¼ PacTin .80 6.7 7 13 12 11¾ 12
8¼ 5⅜ PaineW .40 5.7 3 45 7⅛ 7 7
15⅞ 9½ PalmBc .80 5.0 4 59 u16 15⅞ 15⅞+ ⅛
6⅛ 3¼ Pacida .12 2.3 12 x15 5¼ 5¼ 5¼+ ⅛
6⅛ 3⅝ PanAm 4 413 5⅛ 5 5⅛
50⅝ 41¾ PanEP 2.50 5.4 8 47 45¾ 45½ 46½+ ⅛
18⅝ 13⅝ Paprcll 1 5.7 8 33 17⅝ 17⅜ 17⅝— ¼
22⅝ 16⅛ Pargas 1b 5.6 7 7 17¾ 17¾ 17¾
49¼ 29⅝ ParkDr .40 .8 14 6 48 47⅞ 48 + ¼
28⅜ 22 ParHan 1 4.2 8 52 24¼ 24 24 — ¼
21¼ 15⅝ ParkPn .48t 4 10 5 20⅛ 20 20 — ¼
19½ 9½ PatPtl 14 221 11 10⅝ 10⅝— ⅛
18¼ 14½ Pavlsnw .50 2.9 8 2 17⅜ 17⅜ 17⅜+ ⅛
28⅛ 18¾ Peabdy .24b 1.1 10 45 22½ 22 22¼— ⅛
52¾ 32⅛ Penney 1.48 4.2 9 300 35½ 34⅝ 34⅞— ⅞
25⅞ 20¼ PaPL 1.92 8.3 7 102 23⅛ 22⅞ 23⅛+ ⅛
55 50⅛ PaPL pf4.50 8.5 z67 53 52 53 +1
103 97½ PaPL pf8.60 8.6 z110 100¾ 100 100 + ½
103 92½ PaPL pf8.40 8.8 z40 96½ 96 96 —1
116 110 PaPL pf 11 9.8 z20 112½ 112¼ 112½— ½
130 123 PaPL pf 13 11. z130 123 123 123
96 87½ PaPL pf 8 8.8 z70 9 90½ 91 — ¾
107⅜ 95½ PaPL pf8.70 8.8 z20 99⅝ 99¼ 99¼+1¼
37⅝ 21⅝ Penwlt 2 5.2 11 34 u38½ 37⅝ 38⅛+ ¾
55¾ 48 Penw pf2.50 4.5 1 u56 56 56 +1¼
26⅜ 21½ Penw pf1.60 6.6 1 24½ 24¼ 24¼— ¼
25⅛ 26 Pennzol 1.80 6.3 7 141 28⅞ 28½ 28⅝— ¼
11¼ 7⅝ PeopDr .20 2.4 7 1 8½ 8¼ 8¼— ⅛
39⅜ 24⅝ PeopGs 2.80 8.0 8 58 35⅛ 34¾ 34⅞— ⅛
27⅞ 22⅛ PepsiCo .90 3.2 13 1310 u28 27¾ 27⅞+ ⅛
21⅞ 16½ PerkinE .40 2.1 14 46 20¼ 19½ 19⅝— ¾

11½ 6⅞ Pertec 11 55 10⅞ 10⅝ 10⅞
39¼ 29 PetInc 1.80 4.9 9 138 u36⅞ 36⅜ 36⅞+ ⅜
18¼ 15⅞ PetInc pf 1 5.4 11 u18⅞ 18⅝ 18⅞+ ⅛
18⅛ 11⅞ PeterPl .88a 5.9 7 1 14⅞ 14⅞ 14⅞— ⅛
32⅛ 25 Petrolan .90 3.0 8 4 30 30 30
37 23¾ PetRs 2.61e 9.9 21 26½ 26¼ 26⅜+ ⅛
25⅞ 22⅛ PetRs pf1.75 7.3 5 24⅛ 24 24⅛+ ⅛
29⅝ 23⅝ Pfizer 1.08 4.0 11 540 27 25⅞ 26⅞+ ⅝
41⅛ 19⅝ PhelpD .60 2.8 56 278 21⅜ 21⅛ 21¼— ⅛
21¼ 17⅛ PhilaEl 1.80 9.2 10 212 19¾ 19½ 19½— ⅛
53 47 PhilE pf4.40 9.3 z470 48 47½ 47½— ½
87⅝ 77⅝ PhilE pf 7 8.2 z7500 85 85 85 +1¼
104⅛ 93½ PhilE pf8.75 8.8 z70 102 100 100 +1¼
93⅛ 84⅝ PhilE pf7.85 8.9 z260 88 88 88
109½ 103½ PhilE pf9.52 9.2 z70 104 104 104 + ½
107⅛ 101 PhilE pf9.50 9.1 z20 104¼ 104¼ 104¼+ ¼
91 83 PhilE pf7.75 9.2 z20 84 84 84
19⅞ 15½ PhilaSub .88 4.6 6 9 19¼ 19⅛ 19⅛— ⅛
64⅝ 51½ PhilMr 1.65 2.7 12 411 62⅛ 61⅜ 61⅜— ⅛
8⅛ 5 Philind .24 3.9 7 49 6⅛ 6 6⅛— ⅛
33⅜ 27 PhilPet 1 3.4 9 734 29⅞ 28⅞ 29⅛— ⅜
11⅞ 8¾ PhilVH .60 6.6 10 39 9⅛ 9⅛ 9⅛
18⅛ 15⅜ PiedNG 1.44 8.8 9 1 16⅜ 16⅜ 16⅜+ ⅛
7⅞ 5 Pier I 23 3.7 5 27 5½ 5⅜ 5⅜
45 35⅛ Plisbry 1.28 3.2 10 160 40⅛ 40 40⅛+ ⅛
37⅛ 27 Pioner 1.50 5.3 7 37 28⅞ 28½ 28½
17¼ 9⅜ PionrEl .15e 1.5 7 10 10⅛ 10 10
21⅞ 15⅛ PitneyB 1 5.0 8 164 20⅛ 19⅞ 20 — ⅛
37⅛ 22⅝ Pittstn 1.20 5.1 8 376 23⅝ 23½ 23⅛— ⅛
5⅞ 3⅛ PlanRsc 7 61 4½ 4⅜ 4⅜— ⅛
14⅛ 10 Plantrn .09 .6 13 50 13⅝ 12⅝ 13
9⅝ 5⅝ Playboy .12 1.7 15 96 7⅛ 7⅛ 7⅛— ⅛
20⅝ 10⅛ Plessey .45e 2.6 9 24 17⅛ 17⅛ 17⅛+ ⅛
19⅝ 15 Pneumo 1 6.5 4 41 15½ 15⅜ 15⅜+ ⅛
33⅜ 25 Polaroid .80 3.1 10 648 26⅜ 25⅝ 25 — ½
17 6 Pondrosa 9 83 16⅛ 15⅞ 16 + ⅛
19⅞ 16 PopeTal .80 4.5 7 20 17⅞ 17⅝ 17⅞+ ⅛
21⅛ 15⅝ Portec .80b 4.8 7 169 16⅝ 16⅝ 16⅝+ ⅛
20⅞ 18⅝ PortGE 1.70 8.8 14 56 19⅝ 19½ 19⅝
116½ 108½ PoG pf11.5 0 11. z470 109 108½ 109 — 2
29¼ 25 PorG pf2.60 9. 2 27⅜ 27¼ 27¼— ⅛
39⅝ 26⅛ Potltch 1 3.5 7 31 28⅞ 28⅝ 28⅝+ ⅛
16⅝ 14⅝ PotmEl 1.28 8.3 8 163 15⅝ 15⅜ 15⅜
45½ 40 PotEl pf2.44 5.6 1 43⅛ 43⅛ 43⅛—2⅛
55 50⅝ PotEl pf4.50 8.7 z250 51¾ 51¼ 51¾
17¼ 17 Premier .54 3.1 9 3 u17⅝ 17⅜ 17⅝+ ¼
93⅛ 72⅛ ProctG 2.60 3.0 15 163 85⅞ 85⅛ 85⅞+ ½
10⅝ 8 ProdRsh .44 5.2 7 4 8⅜ 8⅛ 8⅛
23¼ 16⅝ Proler 1.40 7.2 9 24 19½ 19¼ 19⅜+ ⅛
23¼ 17 PSvCol 1.45 7.8 10 35 18⅞ 18⅝ 18⅝— ⅛
31⅞ 26 PSind 2.04 7.3 9 134 28⅛ 27⅞ 28⅛+ ⅛
15 13⅝ PSin pf 1.08 8.0 z50 13½ 13½ 13½
9⅝ 85 PSin pf 7.15 8.0 z20 89 89 89 —1
105½ 101 PSInd pf8.52 8.2 z250 103⅝ 103½ 103⅝— ⅛
22½ 19¾ PSvNH 1.88 9.1 10 36 20⅞ 20⅝ 20⅝— ⅛
24 20 PSvNM 1.68 7.8 10 15 21⅝ 21⅜ 21⅜— ⅛
24⅛ 21⅛ PSvEG 1.96 8.5 7 295 23⅛ 22⅞ 23 + ⅛
52 48 PSEG pf4.18 8.8 z50 47½ d47½ 47½— ½
64⅛ 57½ PSEG pf5.28 8.6 z190 61½ 61½ 61½
29⅞ 24⅝ PSEG pf2.17 8.6 7 25⅛ 25 25⅛
27 25⅛ PSEG pf2.43 8.9 1 27⅜ 27⅜ 27⅜
97 89¼ PSEG pf7.80 8.6 z620 90⅞ 90 90½—1⅛
93½ 83 PSEG pf7.40 8.6 z100 86½ 86½ 86½+1
9⅝ 4⅛ Publcker .32t 5.3 31 6⅛ 6 6 — ⅛
4¼ 2⅛ Pueblo 29 16 4¼ 4 4⅛— ⅛
5 3⅛ PR Cem 4 4¼ 4⅛ 4⅛
18⅝ 15⅛ PgSPL 1.40 8.2 9 95 17¼ 16⅞ 17⅛+ ⅛
35⅜ 26⅝ Pullmn 1.40 5.1 9 76 27⅜ 27¼ 27⅜
19½ 15⅜ Purex 1.06s 8 8 23 16 15⅞ 15⅞
25½ 20⅛ Purex pf1.35 6.4 1 21 21 21 + ⅜
4⅛ 2⅛ PuritnFa 60 2⅝ 2⅜ 2⅝
28½ 19½ Purolr 1.20 5.5 9 8 21⅜ 21⅜ 21⅜
26⅝ 20 QuakO 1.04 4.6 9 108 22⅞ 22⅝ 22¾+ ⅛
21¼ 14¼ QuakStO .88 5.9 9 83 14⅞ 14¾ 14⅞+ ⅛
28¼ 18⅜ Quanex 1.32 6.1 7 24 21⅝ 21½ 21½— ⅛
8¼ 4⅝ Questor .20 3.5 15 12 5⅝ 5⅝ 5⅝— ⅛

R

32½ 21⅝ RCA 1.0 4.6 8 445 26⅜ 26 26¼
47 42 RCApf 3.50 8.1 z120 43½ 43 43 — ½
76 63⅛ RCA pf 4 6.2 3 64½ 64½ 64½
15⅝ 9⅛ RTE .40 2.9 9 12 13⅝ 13⅜ 13⅝— ⅛
17⅜ 12⅝ RalsPur .50 3.7 10 143 13⅝ 13½ 13⅝
4⅝ 3¼ Ramad .12e 2.8 13 635 4⅜ 4¼ 4¼+ ⅛
24 13¼ Ranco 1.04 5.7 7 2 20½ 20½ 20½
8⅝ 4⅝ RapidAm 5 57 5⅝ 5¼ 5⅝— ⅛
30⅞ 23 RapA pf2.25 9.7 10 23¼ 23 23¼+ ¼
33⅞ 27⅛ Raybl 1.50b 4.7 4 32 32 31⅞ 31⅞— ⅜
29⅝ 19 Raymnd 1 4.3 5 45 23⅝ 22⅞ 23 — ½
35⅛ 28 Raythn 1 3.0 10 199 33⅝ 33⅛ 33½
25¼ 16⅞ ReadBat 1 4.1 8 119 24⅝ 24⅛ 24¼+ ⅛
4⅞ 2⅝ Redman 5 47 4 3⅞ 3⅞— ⅛
12⅛ 8 ReeceCp .60 7.0 8 29 8⅝ 8⅝ 8⅝— ⅛
27⅝ 20¼ ReevlB 1.60 6.6 5 3 24⅜ 24⅜ 24⅜+ ⅛
16⅝ 8⅝ ReliabSt .68e 4.2 7 7 16⅛ 16⅛ 16⅛+ ⅛
26⅝ 18½ ReliasGp .60 2.3 5 54 25⅞ 25⅜ 25⅜— ⅛
43¼ 34½ RelG pf 2.20 5.4 14 41⅛ 41 41 — ⅛
30 24 RelG pf 2.60 11. 10 24⅜ 24⅜ 24⅜
29¼ 26⅝ Refin pf2.68 9.8 5 27⅛ 27⅛ 27⅛
13⅞ 7 RepubCp 6 38 12 11⅞ 11⅞— ⅛
25 15⅛ RepFinS 1.20 4.9 5 7 24⅛ 24⅛ 24⅛+ ⅛
2⅞ 1½ RepMtg 33 2⅝ 2¼ 2¼
34⅞ 21¾ RepStl 1.60 7.2 10 180 22⅝ 22½ 22¼— ⅛
34⅝ 26¼ RepTex 1.20 3.8 8 48 31¾ 30⅞ 31¼+ ⅛
21⅞ 12¼ ResvOil .20 1.5 11 247 13⅝ 13⅜ 13⅜
24⅝ 23½ RsvOil pf 17 24⅜ 24⅜ 24⅜
26¼ 15¼ RevcoD .40 2.0 11 27 20⅜ 20½ 20½
21⅞ 9⅜ Revere 7 25 13⅛ 13 13 — ⅛
46 35⅛ Revlon 1.10 2.5 14 143 44⅝ 44⅛ 44⅛— ⅛
14⅝ 9⅝ Rexham .50 3.6 10 18 13⅞ 13⅝ 13⅞+ ⅛
17⅝ 15⅜ Rexnrd .80 4.6 6 13 17¼ 17 17¼+ ⅛

70⅝ 58 Reynln 3.50 6.0 7 177 58⅞ 58⅜ 58½— ⅛
44⅜ 28⅛ RevMtl 1.50 4.8 7 166 31¼ 30⅞ 31 — ⅛
42 29⅝ RevM pf2.37 5.7 2 41¼ 41¼ 41¼
11⅞ 6⅝ RevnSe .40a 5.7 5 15 7 6⅞ 7 + ⅛
16⅝ 12¼ RichCo 1.10 7.5 6 4 14⅞ 14⅝ 14⅞+ ⅛
26¼ 18¾ RichMer .90 4.0 5 14 22⅝ 22¼ 22¼— ⅜
21⅛ 17 RiegelT .50 7.6 5 7 19¼ 19⅛ 19⅛+ ⅛
33⅝ 20½ RioGran .80 3.5 7 38 23¼ 23 23⅛+ ⅛
17⅜ 12⅛ RioGr pf .80 5.9 11 13½ 13½ 13½+ ⅛
20⅛ 13⅝ RiteAid .32 1.7 11 61 19 18¾ 19 + ¼
25⅝ 18⅝ Robshw 1.10 5.5 9 107 20½ 19⅞ 20 — ½
28⅛ 21⅞ Robtsn 1.70 6.0 10 16 28⅛ 27⅛ 28⅛+ ⅛
14¼ 9⅛ Robins .32 3.2 10 138 10⅛ 10⅛ 10⅛— ⅜
21⅜ 17⅛ RochG 1.40 6.6 8 67 21⅛ 21 21⅛
17⅝ 14¼ RochTl 1.12 6.7 8 16 16⅝ 16⅝ 16⅝+ ⅛
13¼ 10⅝ Rockowr .88 7.0 6 7 12⅝ 12⅝ 12⅝
37¼ 27⅝ Rockwl 2.20 7.4 7 71 29⅞ 29½ 29⅞+ ⅛
32⅝ 25 Rkint pf1.35 5.1 1 26⅝ 26⅝ 26⅝
51½ 28 RohmH 1.28 4.1 9 73 31⅜ 31⅛ 31⅛
8 5½ Rohrlnd 26 84 6⅞ 6⅞ 6⅞
24¼ 16½ Rolling .50 2.6 10 85 19⅝ 19⅛ 19⅛
4⅝ 3⅛ Ronson 12 3⅜ 3¼ 3⅛
29⅝ 20⅝ Roper 1.60 6.2 5 8 26⅛ 26 26 — ⅛
16⅝ 9⅝ Rorer .66 4.9 11 72 13⅝ 13½ 13½— ⅛
29⅜ 19¼ Rosario .53a 2.5 14 F9 20⅝ 19⅞ 20¼+ ¼
30⅝ 14¼ Rowan .12 .4 12 156 u31 29½ 31 +1½
21½ 14⅛ RoyCCol 1 5.5 8 191 18½ 18¼ 18¼— ⅛
61 51¼ RoylD 4.25e 7.6 5 657 56⅝ 56 56 — ½
27⅛ 21⅛ Rubbrm .60 2.5 12 20 23⅝ 23¼ 23⅝+ ¼
14¼ 10⅛ RussTog .76 6.2 9 36 12⅝ 12¼ 12¼— ⅛
18 12⅝ RyderS .40 2.6 6 58 15½ 15⅛ 15⅛— ⅛

S

6½ 2⅝ SCA 13 141 5½ 5¼ 5¼
25¼ 17⅞ SCM 1 5.5 5 114 18¼ 18⅛ 18⅛
15½ 13⅛ SOS .50 3.4 6 2 14⅞ 14⅞ 14⅞+ ½
33⅝ 24 Sabine .56 1.9 10 2 30¼ 30¼ 30⅛— ⅛
7⅛ 4⅝ Safgdin .16 2.3 8 32 7⅛ 7 7 — ⅛
50⅛ 39 Safewy 2.20 5.4 10 129 40⅝ 40½ 40⅝— ⅛
44½ 28⅜ SJOMn 1.30 4.3 9 45 30⅜ 30¼ 30¼— ¼
14⅛ 12½ SJLoLP 1.20 9.1 9 10 13⅝ 13¼ 13⅛
47⅛ 37⅝ StLSaF 2.50 6.2 7 9 40½ 39⅞ 40¼+ ¼
13¼ 11⅞ SPaul 1.02e 8.5 39 12⅛ 12 12
38⅞ 28⅜ StRegP 1.72 5.7 8 116 30⅜ 30 30 — ⅛
7¾ 6⅛ Salant .40 5.7 5 20 7 6⅞ 7 — ⅛
27 13⅛ Sambos .60 3.8 8 574 16⅛ 15⅝ 15⅝ — ⅛
16 13⅝ SDieGE 1.36 8.6 8 104 15⅝ 15⅝ 15⅝+ ⅛
12 7⅛ SJuanR .99t 10. 16 11 10 9¾ 9¾— ⅛
18⅛ 9⅝ Sanders 52 17⅝ 17⅜ 17⅜
42½ 34⅞ SFeInd 2.20 5.6 7 51 40 39½ 39⅝— ⅛
11½ 9⅝ SFein pf .50 4.7 29 10⅝ 10⅝ 10⅝
57⅝ 42½ SFeInt .60b 1.0 7 244 57¼ 56¼ 57¼+ ⅜
28⅞ 26⅛ SFeInt wi 32 23⅛ 28⅝ 28½— ⅛
16⅛ 13⅛ SgfWel .60 3.9 8 3 15½ 15⅛ 15½+ ⅛
5 3¼ SaulRE 25 4¼ 4¼ 4¼
4⅝ 2⅝ SavASip 13 14 3⅜ 3⅜ 3⅜
7½ 5⅜ SavonD .28 3.9 7 15 7⅛ 7 7⅛— ⅛
13½ 9⅝ SavEIP 1b 8.4 6 10 12 11¾ 11⅞
16 14⅛ SavE A 1.34 8.9 1 15 15 15
14⅛ 13 SavE pf1.28 9.7 1 13¼ 13¼ 13¼— ⅛
19⅝ 11⅛ SavBM .40 2.6 6 64 15½ 15⅜ 15⅜— ⅛
6⅛ 3⅛ Saxon 8 102 5¼ 5⅛ 5⅛— ⅛
8⅞ 4 Schaefer 19 17 5 4⅞ 4⅞
44⅛ 27⅝ SchrPlo 1.12 3.8 9 309 29⅞ 29¼ 29⅛+ ⅛
18½ 10⅛ Schlitz .68 6.3 12 232 11 10¾ 10⅞
74 56 Schlmb 1.10 1.5 17 223 72½ 72⅛ 72⅛+ ⅛
18⅞ 13 SCOAin 1 6.0 5 38 18 17⅝ 16⅝— ⅜
7⅛ 4⅝ ScotLad .36 7.2 24 39 5 4⅞ 5 + ⅛
29 22⅜ ScotFel 1.40 5.2 8 40 26⅞ 26½ 26¾+ ¼
33⅛ 21¼ ScottFor 1 3.2 8 8 31⅜ 31⅜ 31⅜— ⅛
20⅝ 13 ScottP .76 5.6 8 856 13⅝ 13⅝ 13½
14⅛ 8 Scottys .24 1.6 11 10 14⅝ 14½ 14⅝+ ⅛
23½ 18⅝ Scovill 1.40 6.2 8 60 22⅝ 22⅝ 22⅝+ ⅛
8 5⅞ Scudder 13 26 6⅞ 6⅝ 6⅝
28⅞ 21⅞ SeaCont .30 1.2 93 89 25⅞ 25½ 25⅝+ ⅛
39⅝ 28⅛ SeabCL 2.20 6.5 5 174 33⅝ 33½ 33⅝
5⅝ 2⅝ SeabWA 4 89 5 4⅞ 5
36 34⅞ Seafst 1.24 3.5 8 27 35⅛ 35⅛ 35⅛— ⅛
24 19¼ Seagrm .92 4.3 9 59 21⅜ 21⅛ 21⅜+ ⅛
11⅛ 7⅛ Seagrv .10e .9 6 7 10⅝ 10⅝ 10⅝
19¼ 14¼ SealPw 1 6.0 7 126 16⅝ 16½ 16⅝+ ⅛
13⅜ 10⅞ SearleG .52 4.2 3 589 12½ 12⅛ 12⅛— ⅛
32¼ 27 Sears .96 3.5 10 1591 28½ 27⅝ 27⅝—1
15⅝ 7⅝ Seatrain 8 144 9 8¾ 8⅞— ⅛
41⅞ 27⅝ Sedcoinc .30 .8 8 x120 39⅛ 38⅝ 38⅝— ¼
19¼ 15⅛ SelgLt 1.20b 7.6 5 13 15⅞ 15⅝ 15⅝— ⅛
7½ 4⅞ SvCpint .24 3.6 6 8 6⅝ 6⅝ 6⅝
27½ 15⅛ Servmt 1.30 5.5 8 156 23⅝ 22 23½+1⅜
11½ 7⅛ Shakspr .40 4.6 7 3 8⅝ 8⅝ 8⅝— ⅛
46⅝ 23 Shaklee .50 1.2 9 45 43 42⅝ 43
20⅝ 15⅞ Shapell .10 .6 3 115 17⅝ 17½ 17½+ ⅛
9¾ 5 ShearH .30a 5.3 2 61 5⅝ 5⅝ 5⅝— ⅛
36½ 29⅝ ShellOil 1.60 4.9 7 250 33 32 32⅞+ ⅛
44⅛ 31 ShelIT 1.11e 2.8 6 1 40 40 40 + ⅜
20⅛ 16⅝ ShllGl pf1.40 8.2 2 17⅛ 17⅛ 17⅛— ⅛
41½ 22½ Shrwin 2.20 8.5 66 26⅛ 25⅞ 25⅞— ⅛
71 54¼ Shrw pf 4.40 8.1 z220 54⅝ 54¼ 54¼— ¼
14⅞ 12 SierPac 1.10 7.6 8 25 14¾ 14½ 14½— ⅛
40 34⅛ Signode 1.32 3.6 9 13 37 36⅝ 36⅝+ ⅛
9⅛ 5½ SimPrec .20 2.2 10 193 9⅛ 8¾ 9⅛
19⅝ 13⅛ Simm 1.12 6.4 17 84 17⅝ 16⅞ 17⅝+ ⅝
16⅛ 10 SimpPat .50 4.4 12 330 11⅝ 11¼ 11⅜— ⅛
25⅛ 18⅝ Singer .60 3.1 5 93 19⅝ 19¼ 19¼— ⅛
45 38½ Singr pf3.50 9.0 5 38⅞ 38⅝ 38⅝— ¼
26½ 17¼ Skaggs .70 2.7 10 18 25⅝ 25½ 25½
17 10½ Skil Cp .20e 1.6 8 16 12⅝ 12 12⅝
19¼ 12 Skyline .40 2.7 12 180 14⅝ 14⅝ 14⅝+ ⅛
17⅞ 13⅛ SmithA 1 7.3 4 22 13⅝ 13⅝ 13⅝
40 27⅝ Smithint .72 2.1 10 210 35 35 35 + ½
49⅝ 30⅛ Smtkin 1.10 2.2 18 324 49⅝ 49 49⅛+ ½
20⅞ 16⅝ SmithTr .70 3.5 5 2 20 20 20 — ⅛

22 16⅝ Smucker .90 5.1 8 5 17⅝ 17⅝ 17⅝+ ¼
7⅛ 2⅝ Sonesta 7 29 7⅛ 7⅛ 7⅛
10⅝ 6⅝ SonyCp .07e 1.0 11 166 7⅛ 7 7⅛— ⅛
50 37 SooLin 3.85e 7.9 7 3 48⅝ 47⅝ 48⅝— ⅛
21 17⅝ SCrEG 1.56 8.4 8 105 18⅞ 18½ 18⅝— ⅛
32 28½ SCrE pf2.50 8.8 36 28⅞ d28⅛ 28⅛— ⅛
19½ 13 Soutdwn .60 3.3 10 18⅝ 18⅛ 18⅛+ ⅛
12¼ 9½ SoatBk .40 3. 9 214 10⅞ 10⅝ 10⅝— ⅛
9⅞ 7 SoatPS 1.37t 18. 6 2 7⅝ 7⅝ 7⅝— ⅛
27⅛ 21⅛ SoCalE 2.24 8.4 7 632 26⅝ 26⅝ 26⅝— ⅛
18⅛ 15⅝ SouthCo 1.54 8.7 9 339 17⅝ 17½ 17⅝
21⅜ 18⅛ SoInGE 1.32 6.9 6 15 19 18⅞ 19
32⅝ 27⅝ SoNRes 1.05 3.2 8 188 32⅞ 32⅛ 32½+ ⅜
40⅛ 36½ SoNETel 3 8.1 9 2 37⅛ 37⅛ 37⅛
38⅛ 31⅛ SouPac 2.40 7.2 7 70 33⅞ 33½ 33½— ⅛
62⅝ 49⅛ SouRy 2.60 5.1 7 37 51¼ 50⅝ 50⅝— ⅜
6⅛ 6 SouRy pf.50 8.3 9 6 6 6 — ⅛
38⅝ 30½ SoUnCo 2.08 6.1 17 23 34 34 34 — ¼
27⅝ 20½ Soutind .40b 2.4 10 47 25½ 25⅛ 25⅛
47 36 SouRoyl .88 1.9 18 84 45½ 45¼ 45⅜— ⅛
25⅛ 18¼ SwtAir .28 1.2 7 13 23¼ 23⅛ 23⅛— ⅛
27 20½ SwtBsh 1.10 4.2 9 42 26¼ 25⅞ 26¼+ ⅜
11⅛ 7⅛ SwstFor .20 2.0 5 51 10⅛ 10 10 — ⅛
22⅝ 18⅝ SwtFL pf1.50 7.1 2 21 21 21
16 13⅛ SwPbSv 1.20 7.7 8 66 15⅝ 15⅛ 15½+ ⅛
17½ 11⅞ SpartF .34 2.1 7 9 16⅝ 16¼ 16¼
13⅝ 9⅝ Eparton .48 4.3 6 14 11⅝ 11⅛ 11⅛+ ⅛
20⅜ 15½ SperryH 1 6.0 6 14 16⅝ 16⅝ 16⅝— ⅛
41 36 SperyH pf 3 8.0 4 37⅝ 37½ 37½— ⅛
43⅛ 29⅛ SprryR 1.12 3.1 8 287 36⅛ 35⅞ 36 + ⅛
15 12 SpringM .90 6.5 8 33 13⅞ 13⅝ 13⅝+ ⅛
29⅛ 23½ SquarD 1.40 5.5 11 298 25⅛ 24⅞ 25⅛+ ⅛
30½ 21⅞ Squibb 1.02 4.2 10 313 24⅝ 24⅛ 24⅛
23¼ 17¼ Staley 1 4.7 10 53 22⅛ 21⅞ 21⅞— ⅜
31⅛ 24¼ StBrnd 1.23 5.0 11 73 25⅝ 25¼ 25⅛+ ⅜
42¼ 26⅛ StBPnt .48 1.5 15 23 32¼ 31⅝ 31⅝
13½ 9⅝ StdMotA .40 3.1 7 4 12⅝ 12⅝ 12⅝
45⅝ 37½ StOilCl 2.40 6.2 7 308 39½ 38⅝ 39 — ⅜
57⅝ 45⅛ StOInd 2.80 5.3 7 549 49¼ 48 48⅛+ ⅜
91¼ 69 StOilOh 1.35 1.9 18 177 71 70⅛ 70⅛— ⅛
8⅛ 6⅛ StPacCp .40 6.0 5 18 6⅝ 6⅝ 6⅝
9 6 StPress .40 6.2 10 45 6½ 6½ 6½
7⅜ 6⅛ StProd .66 10. 12 25 6⅝ 6⅝ 6⅝— ⅛
20½ 15⅛ Standex 1 5.0 7 14 20⅛ 20⅛ 20⅛
35⅛ 26⅝ StanW 1.24 3.8 9 50 33⅛ 32 33 + ⅜
24⅝ 17⅝ Starret 1.20 5.2 8 1 23⅛ 23⅛ 23⅛
4⅞ 2⅝ StaMut Inv 55 3½ 3⅛ 3½+ ⅛
13 11½ StaMSe 7.05 8.8 25 11⅞ 11⅝ 11⅞+ ⅛
40⅝ 31 StaufCh 1.80 4.9 7 80 36⅝ 36⅛ 35½
10⅛ 7⅛ Sterchl .55 5.6 6 3 10 10 10
17 13⅛ SterlDg .70 5.0 10 560 14⅛ 13⅞ 13⅞— ⅛
6⅛ 3 SterPre .12b 3.3 8 39 3⅝ 3⅝ 3⅝
14⅛ 9⅝ Sterndnt .50 3.9 45 12⅝ 12⅝ 12⅝
19⅝ 14⅝ StevenJ 1.20 7.6 5 159 15⅞ 15⅝ 15⅝— ⅛
37⅛ 23⅝ StewWa 2.10 6.9 7 12 30⅛ 30½ 30⅛+ ⅛
23⅜ 19⅝ StokVC 1.20 6.0 9 33 20⅛ 19⅞— ⅛
13½ 11½ StokVC pf 1 8.3 z300 12 12 12
65⅝ 48⅞ StoneW 2.75 5.6 7 43 49½ 49⅛ 49⅛+ ⅛
15⅝ 10⅝ StonCon .60 5.5 6 67 11⅝ 10⅞ 10⅞— ⅛
16½ 12½ StopShop 1 7.3 5 33 13⅝ 13⅝ 13⅝+ ⅜
21⅛ 9⅝ StorTec .67t 3.2 10 47 21 20⅝ 20⅝— ⅛
23⅛ 18⅝ StorerB 1 4.8 8 105 21 20⅝ 21 — ⅛
17⅛ 12⅝ StridRit .92 5.5 8 15 16⅝ 16⅝ 16⅝+ ⅛
17⅛ 12⅝ StridRit .92 5.5 8 15 16⅝ 16⅝ 16⅝+ ⅜
50⅝ 39⅝ StoWor 1.68 3.6 5 118 47⅝ 46⅝ 47¼+ ⅜
55¼ 43½ StuW pf1.40 2.7 1 51 51 51 + ⅛
3½ 3 SuavSho .20 5.7 9 33 3½ 3¼ 3½+ ¼
24⅛ 19½ SubPrG 1.20 5.5 7 12 22 22 22
25 17¾ SunChm .60 2.9 5 25 20⅝ 20⅛ 20⅛— ¼
47 37½ SunCo 2.52 5.9 6 14 43⅛ 42⅝ 42⅝— ⅛
51 41 SunC pf 2.25 5.0 13 44⅛ 44⅛ 44⅛— ⅛
25 19¼ Sunbm 1.20 5.7 8 85 20⅞ 20⅝ 20⅞+ ⅛
42⅛ 32 Sundstr 1.20 3.4 2 35⅛ 35⅛ 35⅛— ⅛
69 49 Sunds pf3.50 6.2 5 56⅛ 56 56¼+1⅛
16½ 11 SunsM .20e 1.7 85 35 11⅝ 11⅝ 11⅝+ ⅛
31¼ 21⅛ SuprVal .86 2.8 9 14 31 31 31
265 180 SuprOil 2.20 2.5 16 44 256 255 255
9⅝ 6⅛ SupmkG .36 4.1 5 60 9 8⅞ 8⅞
23¼ 17½ Supm pf1.30 6.6 1 19⅝ 19⅝ 19⅝+ ⅜
22⅜ 13 Supscp .75e 5.5 7 43 13⅝ 13⅝ 13⅝— ⅛
10⅞ 6⅛ EutroM .42e 4.4 19 17 9⅝ 9½ 9½— ⅛
19⅛ 14⅞ Swank 1a 6.2 6 18 16⅛ 16¼ 16¼— ⅛
21 16½ Sybron .96 5.3 8 95 18⅝ 18⅛ 18⅛— ⅛
41¼ 35⅛ Sybrn pf2.40 6.5 1 36⅛ 35⅝ 36⅛+ ⅛
22⅛ 7⅛ Sycor 22 12 19⅝ 19⅝ 19⅝— ⅛
8⅛ 5½ Systron 8 5 7½ 7½ 7½+ ⅛

T

13¾ 7⅛ TRE .64 4.7 11 13 13⅝ 13½ 13½— ⅛
40⅝ 31 TRW 1.60 5.0 7 116 32¼ 31⅝ 31⅝— ⅛
83 65½ TRW pr4.50 6.7 5 67½ 67½ 67½+ ⅜
34⅛ 24 TaftBrd 1 3.3 7 24 30½ 30⅛ 30½
6⅝ 3⅛ Talcott 57 4 d 3⅛ 3⅛— ⅛
11⅞ 8⅛ Talley .70 6.1 5 67 11½ 11¼ 11½+ ⅛
13⅞ 11½ Talley pf 1 7.7 15 13⅛ 12⅞ 13
20⅝ 17⅝ TampE 1.20 6.2 10 89 19½ 19¼ 19¼— ⅛
42⅞ 31 Tandy 8 103 34 33⅝ 34 + ⅛
16 9⅝ Tandycft 7 184 12⅝ 12½ 12⅝+ ⅛
12½ 7 Tappan .24 3.0 15 97 7⅞ 7⅝ 7⅞+ ⅛
25⅝ 11⅛ Technor .40 3.2 4 185 12⅝ 12½ 12⅝— ⅛
12⅞ 5¼ Tchncolr .40 3.7 6 34 10⅝ 10½ 10⅝
13 8⅝ Technicn 9 45 10⅝ 10⅛ 10⅛— ⅛
40 29⅛ Tektrnx .43 1.3 13 328 38⅛ 37⅞ 37⅞— ⅛
6⅞ 4⅛ Telecor .30 5.0 6 11 6⅛ 6 6
74⅛ 47⅛ Teledn 1.45t 2.3 5 81 62⅝ 62¼ 62⅛+ ⅛
9⅝ 6⅝ Telprmt 21 204 9 8⅝ 8⅞
3⅝ 1⅞ Teljex 8 132 3⅛ 2⅞ 3
37¼ 28½ Tenneco 2 6.5 7 274 31 30⅞ 30⅞— ⅛
133 108½ Tennc pf5.50 4.8 2 114 114 114
17½ 7⅝ Tesoro 12 1.5 554 8 7⅝ 7⅞— ⅛
31 18⅛ Tesor pf2.16 11. 134 19⅝ 19⅝ 19⅝
30⅝ 25⅛ Texaco 2 7.3 8 548 27½ 27⅛ 27⅛+ ⅛
37¼ 31⅝ TexCm 1.52 3.3 11 25 35⅛ 35⅛ 35½— ⅛
45⅞ 35⅛ TexEst 2.10 4.6 9 132 45⅛ 44⅝ 45⅛+ ⅜
29⅛ 26½ TxET pf2.40 8.6 2 28 28 28 + ⅜
32⅜ 29⅞ TxET pf2.87 9.6 15 30 27½ 30 + ½
49 41⅛ TexGT 2.40 5.6 8 45 42⅝ 42½ 42½— ⅛

22⅞ 14⅛ Texind 1b 4.7 6 23 21⅝ 21¼ 21⅜— ⅛
102¼ 65⅛ TexInst 1.68 2.2 15 281 75⅞ 75⅛ 75⅞+ ⅜
12⅝ 7⅛ Texint 10 97 9⅛ 9⅛ 9⅛— ⅛
35 25⅛ TexOGs .28 .8 10 155 34⅝ 34⅛ 34⅜
43 29⅛ TxPcLd .35e .9 16 6 38 37½ 38 + ⅜
23⅝ 18⅞ TexUtip 1.40 6.4 9 314 21⅞ 21⅝ 21⅝+ ⅛
31⅝ 17⅛ Texsgif 1.20 6.2 15 93 19⅝ 19⅝ 19⅝
55¼ 33⅛ Texgif pf 3 7.5 24 41⅛ 40⅛ 40⅛—1
5⅛ 2⅛ Texfi Ind 40 3 2⅞ 2⅞— ⅛
27⅝ 24 Textron 1.40 5.4 7 255 25⅝ 25⅞ 25⅝
34⅛ 28¼ Textr pf2.08 6.9 21 30 27½ 30
25⅛ 21⅛ Textr pf1.40 6.0 12 23½ 23½ 23½+ ⅜
25⅞ 19⅛ Thiokol 1.20 4.6 7 28 26⅛ 25⅞ 26⅛
40⅜ 32⅛ ThomBet 1 .7 14 7 35⅛ 35⅛ 35⅛— ⅛
14⅛ 11 Thomin .48b 4.3 7 1 11⅛ 11⅛ 11⅛
24⅛ 15⅛ ThmJW 1.20 5.0 8 33 24⅝ 23⅝ 24 — ⅛
9⅝ 7¼ Thrifty .48 5.9 9 6 8¼ 8⅛ 8¼— ⅛
22⅝ 17⅛ Ticor 1.10 5.7 5 53 19¼ 18⅞ 19¼— ⅛
27 16⅝ Tidwatr .60 2.9 7 39 20⅝ 20½ 20⅝+ ⅛
18 10⅝ Tigerint .50 3.2 8 268 15⅞ 15¼ 15⅝— ⅛
31⅞ 29 Timei pf1.58wi 67 30⅞ 30⅝ 30⅞— ⅛
26 22 TimeM 1 3.9 10 22 25⅞ 25⅛ 25⅞+ ½
10⅞ 5½ TobinP 3 5⅞ 5⅞ 5⅞
17⅝ 8⅝ ToddSh 12 13 12⅝ 13
27⅛ 24⅝ TolEdis 2.12 8.2 9 22 25⅝ 25½ 25⅝+ ⅛
24⅝ 26 TolEd pf2.25 9.0 1 25⅛ 25⅛ 25⅛+ ⅛
12⅝ 8 TonkaCp .48 4.9 20 39 9⅝ 9⅝ 9⅝+ ⅜
9⅛ 6⅝ TootRol .40b 4.8 10 12 8⅝ 8⅛ 8⅛+ ⅛
15⅝ 10⅛ Tracor .28 1.9 5 24 14⅝ 14⅝ 14⅝— ⅛
41½ 30⅝ Trane 1.35 4.0 9 55 34⅝ 34¼ 34⅛— ⅛
27½ 32½ TranUn 1.92 5.8 8 22 33⅝ 33 33 — ½
12⅛ 7⅛ TWA 4 716 10⅛ 10 10⅛+ ⅛
26⅝ 17 TWA pf 2 11. 21 18⅝ 18⅛ 18⅝+ ⅛
17⅛ 16⅛ TWA pf 1.90 11. 62 17 15⅝ 16⅞+ ⅛
16⅛ 13⅛ Transm .80 5.3 7 304 15⅛ 15 15 — ⅛
2⅛ 2⅛ Traninc 1.95 8.6 20 22⅝ 22½ 22⅝+ ⅜
23⅛ 17 Transco 1.18 5.2 8 54 21¼ 21 21⅛
11⅝ 7⅛ Transcn .52 5.3 9 45 10⅛ 9⅝ 9⅞— ⅜
80⅞ 70⅛ TrGP pf6.65 8.4 z40 79⅝ 79½ 79½—1⅛
28½ 25⅞ TrGP pf2.50 9.3 5 25⅝ 26⅛ 26¾
13⅞ 9⅛ Transoh .32 2.4 4 27 13½ 13⅛ 13⅛+ ⅛
27⅛ 21 Tranwy 1.60 6.7 7 129 24⅛ 23⅞ 23⅞— ⅛
37 28⅝ Trasire 1.28 4.2 6 67 30⅝ 30⅛ 30⅛— ⅛
43 34 Travelr pf 2 5.5 1 35½ 36⅛ 36½
22⅛ 18⅝ TriCon 2.18e 11. 125 20⅝ 20½ 20⅝+ ⅛
31⅞ 30⅛ TriCn pf2.50 8.2 1 30⅛ 30⅝ 30⅝— ⅛
2 1⅛ TriSoM 35 1⅛ 1½ 1½
10⅞ 7 Triaind .07t 61 7⅛ 7⅛ 7⅛
29⅝ 14⅛ TriaPac .80 2.7 6 25 u29⅝ 29 29⅝+ ⅝
25⅝ 17⅛ Trintyin 1 4.3 6 17 23 22⅝ 23 + ⅛
35⅛ 25⅝ Tropican 1 3.1 12 14 32⅝ 32⅛ 32⅛— ⅛
17⅛ 14 TucsnG 1.16 7.3 9 167 16⅛ 16 16 — ⅛
25⅜ 9⅝ TwenRn .70 3.1 4 205 22⅝ 22¼ 22½+ ⅛
19⅛ 14⅛ TwinDs .92 4.8 7 7 18⅝ 18⅝ 18⅝
24⅛ 13⅛ TycoLab .40 2.9 7 73 13⅝ 13⅝ 13⅝— ⅛
24¼ 19½ TylerCp .60 2.5 7 43 24⅝ 24 24⅜+ ⅛
22⅝ 17¾ Tymshr 12 27 22⅝ 22½ 22½+ ⅛

U - V

27½ 16¼ UAL .60 2.9 4 315 21¼ 20⅞ 20½— ⅛
26½ 17½ UAL pf .40 2.0 1 20¼ 20¼ 20¼+ ⅜
25⅛ 17⅛ UGI 1.48 6.3 9 10 23⅛ 23⅛ 23⅛
31½ 25⅝ UGI pf 2.75 9.2 z300 30 29⅞ 29⅞— ¼
18⅝ 13½ UMC 1.20 7.0 8 10 17⅝ 17½ 17½— ⅛
4 1⅛ UMET Tr 5 3 3 3
18⅝ 13½ UOP .70 4.6 8 38 15⅛ 15¼ 15⅛+ ⅛
24½ 17⅞ UVInd 1 5.0 5 51 20⅛ 20 20⅛
22⅝ 18 UARCO 1.30 6.2 6 17 21 20¼ 21 + ⅛
14 9⅛ Unarco .70 6.6 6 2 10⅝ 10⅝ 10⅝
55 47⅛ UnINV 3.49e 6.5 6 1 53⅝ 53⅝ 53⅝— ⅛
13⅝ 10⅝ UnBnco .84 6.5 9 73 13¼ 13 13 — ¼
65⅝ 44½ UCamp 1.80 3.9 10 180 46⅝ 45¼ 46¼— ⅛
62⅛ 40 UnCarb 2.80 6.9 7 640 41⅛ 40⅝ 40⅞+ ⅛
9 6⅛ UnCmrce 11 14 6⅞ 6⅞ 6⅞+ ⅛
7⅛ 4½ UnionCp 9 29 5⅝ 5⅛ 5⅛— ⅛
16⅛ 14⅛ UnElec 1.35 9.1 9 114 15 14⅝ 15
42 38⅛ UnEl pf3.50 8.8 z80 40 39 40 + ⅜
31 28⅛ UnEl pf2.72 9.5 4 28⅝ 28⅜ 28⅝+ ⅛
94 86⅛ UnEl pf 8 9.1 1 88⅝ 88⅝ 88⅝— ⅞
59⅛ 49⅝ UnOCal 2.20 4.3 6 97 51⅜ 51⅛ 51¼+ ⅛
76⅛ 65 UOCa pf2.50 3.8 6 66⅛ 65⅛ 66⅛+ ⅜
53½ 42⅝ UPacC 2 4.1 11 351 47⅛ 48⅛ 49 + ⅜
20⅜ 15¼ UPac pf .47 2.8 1 17 17 17 + ¼
11⅛ 8 Uniroyal .50 6.2 4 257 8⅛ 8 8⅛— ⅛
91 82 Unirval pf 8 9.8 z330 82⅛ 82 82 — ⅛
10⅛ 6⅛ UnBrand 7 37 7⅝ 7⅛ 7⅝+ ⅛
15⅝ 12½ UnBrd pf 35 13¼ 13⅛ 13¼
11⅛ 10 UnitCp .83e 7.9 349 10⅞ 10⅝ 10½+ ⅛
35½ 25¼ UEnRs 1.72 5.3 5 57 32⅝ 32 32¼— ⅛
19 11 UFinCal .60 3.7 4 75 16⅛ 16¼ 16¼
14⅝ 11⅛ UnGrnty .72a .9 5 71 13⅝ 13¼ 13¼— ⅛
29⅝ 25⅛ Ulkum 2.56 9.1 7 2 28⅝ 28⅛ 28⅛— ⅛
29⅜ 18¼ Unitind .80b 3.7 7 30 21⅝ 20⅞ 21⅛+ ⅛
19⅝ 12 Unitin pf.42 3.0 7 14 14 14 + ⅜
10½ 4⅛ Unitinn .18 1.8 8 59 u10¼ 10 10¼+ ⅛
13⅝ 10⅝ UJerBk 1.04 8.8 8 19 11⅝ 11⅝ 11⅞+ ⅛
44⅛ 23⅝ UNucl 1.20t 4.2 7 95 29 28⅝ 28⅝— ⅛
4⅝ 1⅛ UnPkMn 44 1⅝ 1⅝ 1⅝
16⅛ 10⅛ UnRefg .64 4.6 4 6 14 14 14 + ⅛
18⅛ 14⅛ USFoS 1.32e 8.4 4 15⅛ 15⅛ 15⅛
18⅛ 14⅛ USFoS 1.32e 8.4 14 15⅛ 15⅛ 15⅛
39⅛ 29 USFidG 1.84 5.6 5 50 33 32½ 32½— ⅛
26⅜ 21⅛ USGyps 1.60 7.3 8 87 22 21⅝ 22 + ⅛
26⅞ 24 USGy pf1.80 7.3 14 24⅝ 24⅝ 24⅝
8⅛ 6⅛ USHom .24 3.2 5 36 7½ 7⅜ 7½+ ⅛
8⅛ 6⅛ USInd .52 7.2 7 334 7⅛ 7⅛ 7⅛— ⅛
15⅛ 9⅝ USLeasg .40 2.9 5 19 13⅝ 13⅜ 13⅜
5⅝ 2⅝ US Rty 41 4⅝ 4⅝ 4⅝
27 18 USShoe 1.20 4.8 8 54 24⅛ 24⅛ 24⅛+ ⅛
50 27 USSteel 2.20 7.0 9 1051 31⅞ 31⅛ 31⅛— ⅜
33⅛ 24⅛ USTobc 1.40 4.7 11 2 29⅝ 29⅝ 29⅝— ⅛
41¼ 33 UnTech 1.80 5.1 6 376 35½ 35⅛ 35⅝— ⅛
21½ 17⅛ UniTel 1.28 6.7 8 89 19⅛ 19 19
26⅛ 22 UniT 2pf1.50 6.3 5 23⅛ 23⅛ [illegible]
10⅝ 6⅛ Unitrod .10 .9 9 128 u10⅝ 10⅝ 10⅝+ ½
11 8⅛ Univar .56 6.3 7 69 9 8⅞ 8⅞— ⅛
27⅛ 19⅞ UnivFd 1.28 4.9 9 14 26⅛ 26 26 — ⅛

34⅛ 27⅛ UnLeaf 1.88 5.7 7 12 33 32⅞ 33 + ⅛
38⅛ 30 Upjohn 1.20 3.4 12 317 35⅞ 35⅛ 35⅛— ⅛
19⅝ 14½ USLIFE .52 2.8 7 517 18⅛ 18⅛ 18⅛— ⅛
12½ 11⅛ UslifeF .96a 8.3 23 11⅝ 11½ 11½
23⅛ 19 UtaPL 1.56 7.9 11 63 19⅝ 19⅝ 19⅝+ ⅛
34⅛ 31⅛ UtPL pf2.80 8.8 6 32 31⅞ 31⅞— ⅛
25⅛ 24⅝ UtPL pf2.04 8.3 6 24⅝ 24⅝ 24½
22⅛ 16½ VF Cp 1.20 6.8 7 61 18⅛ 17⅝ 17⅝— ⅛
10⅛ 7 Valleyin .40 5.3 11 x40 7⅛ 7⅛ 7⅛— ⅛
21¼ 14½ Varian .40 2.0 12 46 19⅝ 19⅜ 19⅜
12⅛ 7⅛ Varo .20a 2.0 4 92 10⅝ 10⅛ 10⅛— ⅛
6⅛ 4⅛ Vendo 5 6⅛ 5⅞ 6⅛+ ⅛
4⅝ 2⅝ Venico .15i 18 3⅛ 3⅛ 3⅛
15⅛ 13⅛ VestSe 1.36e 9.5 14 14⅛ 14⅛ 14⅛
22⅝ 9½ Viacom .20 1.0 15 6 19⅝ 19⅝ 19⅝+ ⅛
15⅛ 14 VaEPw 1.24 8.6 8 239 14⅛ 14⅛ 14⅛— ⅛
51 45 VaE pf4.12 8.0 z30 u51⅛ 51⅛ 51⅛+ ⅛
60⅛ 52⅛ VaEP pf4.80 8.0 z8800 u61⅛ 59⅛ 59⅜
62⅛ 54⅛ VaEP pf 5 8.2 z30 61 61 61
91⅝ 85 VaEP pf7.72 8.9 z70 86⅝ 86⅝ 86⅝— ⅛
110 102⅝ VaEP pf9.75 9.2 z170 106 105⅛ 106
32⅝ 29⅝ VaEP pf2.90 9.6 1 30⅝ 30⅛ 30⅝+ ⅛
91⅛ 85 VaE pf7.72 9.0 z160 86⅛ 86 86
8⅝ 4⅝ Vornado 56 6⅛ 6⅛ 6⅛— ⅛
25⅝ 21⅛ VulcnM 1.10 4.9 7 2 22⅛ 22⅛ 22⅛— ⅛

W - X - Y - Z

15⅛ 10⅝ Wabash .40 3.2 6 22 12⅝ 12⅝ 12⅝— ⅛
21 15⅛ Wachov .60 3.6 9 47 16⅛ 16⅛ 16⅛+ ⅛
56⅝ 43⅛ Wach pf2.20 4.8 4 45⅛ 45⅛ 45⅛
5½ 3⅛ WachRty 27 4⅛ 4⅛ 4⅛
20⅛ 11⅝ WalMart .18 .9 15 14 20⅛ 20 20⅛— ⅛
25½ 22⅝ WlkrA 1.40a 5.1 8 2 27⅛ 27⅛ 27⅛
21⅝ 16⅝ WallBus .76 3.7 8 85 20⅝ 20⅛ 20⅛+ ⅛
27⅝ 20½ WalMu 1.20 5.2 3 6 23 22⅞ 22⅞— ⅛
39⅝ 25⅛ WaltJm 1.40 4.6 6 62 30⅛ 30 30⅛— ⅛
42⅝ 27⅛ WaltJ pf1.60 5.0 1 32⅛ 32⅛ 32⅛+ ⅛
8⅝ 5 WardFd 29 7 6⅞ 6⅞
9⅞ 6⅛ Warnaco 114 9⅛ 9 9 — ⅛
25 17½ Wrnc pf1.50 6.5 1 23 23 23
32⅛ 19 Warns 1.40 5.7 9 66 24⅞ 24⅛ 24⅛
33⅛ 25⅛ WrnCo .80 2.4 7 68 33⅛ 32⅞ 33 + ⅛
31⅛ 23⅛ WarnrL 1.10 4.2 12 748 26⅛ 25⅞ 26⅛+ ⅛
26⅛ 21 WashGs 2.08 8.7 6 15 24 23⅞ 24 + ⅛
26⅛ 16½ WashNat 1 4.4 7 38 23⅛ 22⅞ 22⅞—1⅛
26⅛ 18½ WashStl 1.20 5.2 9 15 23⅛ 23⅛ 23⅛
25⅝ 20⅛ WshWt 1.76 7.9 10 21 22⅛ 22 22⅛
19⅛ 12 WasteM .40 2.1 12 40 19⅛ 18⅜ 19⅛
25⅛ 16½ WatkinJ .32 1.6 11 10 20⅛ 20 20⅛
7⅛ 5⅝ WayGos .48 6.7 10 2 7⅛ 7⅛ 7⅛+ ⅛
6⅛ 4⅝ WeanUn .20 3.4 3 7 5⅛ 5⅛ 5⅛
14¼ 8 WebbD .15e 1.1 12 41 13⅛ 13⅛ 13⅛+ ⅛
29⅛ 24⅛ WelsMkt .82 3.1 8 4 26½ 26⅛ 26⅛+ ⅛
28⅛ 24⅛ WellsF 1.12 4.2 7 6 26⅛ 26⅛ 26⅛+ ⅛
14⅛ 9½ WelFM 1.17e 8.8 12 19 13⅛ 13⅛ 13⅛— ⅛
47 32½ WtPtPe 2.40 6.6 6 23 36⅛ 36⅛ 36⅛— ⅛
10⅛ 6⅛ WnAirL .40 5.8 6 87 7 6⅞ 6⅞+ ⅛
23⅛ 22⅛ WAir pf 2 8.7 5 23 23 23
34 26½ WnBnc 1.70 5.2 7 37 32⅛ 32½ 32⅛— ⅛
28⅛ 14⅛ WnNoA .40b 1.5 8 28 27⅛ 26⅞ 27 — ⅛
25⅞ 14 WnPacin .25e 1.0 4 8 24⅛ 24⅛ 24⅛+ ⅛
30⅛ 17 WnPubl .88 3.7 11 154 23⅛ 23⅛ 23⅛— ⅛
20⅝ 17 WUnion 1.40 8.2 7 107 17⅛ d16⅞ 17 — ⅛
54½ 49 WnUn pf4.60 9.2 2 50 50 50
58½ 53 WnUn pf4.90 9.3 1 52⅝ d52⅛ 52⅛— ⅛
12⅝ 11⅛ WUn dpf1.18 9.8 21 12 11⅞ 12 + ⅛
12⅝ 11⅛ WUn dpf1.18 9.8 [illegible] 12 + ⅛
22¼ 16⅛ WestaEl .97 5.1 7 869 19⅛ 18⅞ 18⅞— ⅛
33⅛ 24⅛ Wstvac 1.20 4.2 8 18 28⅛ 28⅛ 28⅛
16½ 14⅛ Wevbrg 1 6.2 6 1 16⅛ 16⅛ 16⅛+ ⅛
46½ 25⅛ Weyerhr .80 2.9 11 659 27⅝ 27⅛ 27⅝
32½ 24 WheelF 1a 3.3 11 109 30⅝ 30⅛ 30⅛+ ⅛
20 8½ WheelPit 29 10 9⅞ 9⅞— ⅛
62 39 WhelPit pf6 15. z50 41 41 41
53 32 WhelPit pf5 15. z600 33½ 33 33
27⅛ 21 Whirlpl 1.20 5.5 7 72 22⅛ 21⅞ 21⅞— ⅛
28⅛ 19⅛ WhitC 1.10a 5.3 5 54 20⅝ 20½ 20⅝— ⅛
43½ 37⅛ W ihtC pfC 3 7.0 3 43 42⅞ 43
11⅛ 6⅛ WhiteMt 7 78 8½ 8⅛ 8⅛— ⅛
33 21 Whiting 1.60 4.9 11 4 32⅛ 32⅛ 32⅛
7⅝ 4⅛ Whittakr 7 94 7½ 7⅛ 7½+ ⅛
17½ 12½ Wickes .80 4.6 7 134 17½ 17⅛ 17½+ ⅛
10 6⅛ Wiebldt .36 4.6 8 19 7⅝ 7½ 7⅝+ ⅛
26⅛ 18 Williams 1 5.3 7 249 19⅝ 18⅞ 18⅞— ⅛
9⅝ 6⅛ WlshrO .12 1.5 13 39 8½ 8⅛ 8⅛— ⅛
45½ 36½ WinnD 1.68 4.7 11 528 36⅛ d35 35⅛—1⅛
6⅝ 3⅛ Winnbgo 22 312 3⅝ 3⅛ 3⅛— ⅛
19⅛ 12⅛ WinterJ 1 7.3 5 34 13⅝ 13½ 13⅝— ⅛
32⅛ 27 WisEP 2.12 6.8 10 8 31⅛ 31 31⅛
109½ 104 WisE pf8.90 8.4 z20 105⅛ 105⅛ 105⅛
23⅛ 19⅛ WisGas 1.80 8.3 6 9 21⅝ 21½ 21⅝
23 19½ iscPL 1.68 7.9 10 23 21⅛ 20⅞ 21⅛+ ⅛
23 19½ WiscPL 1.68 7.9 10 23 21⅛ 20⅞ 21⅛+ ⅛
21⅛ 18⅛ WiscPS 1.54 7.9 10 14 19½ 19⅛ 19⅛— ⅛
34 23 Witco 1.52 5.4 7 58 28 27⅝ 28
15⅛ 11⅛ WltrD .60a 5.1 5 38 11⅝ 11⅝ 11⅝+ ⅛
6⅛ 3⅛ WolvrW .16 2.8 6 11 5⅛ 5⅛ 5⅛— ⅛
15⅝ 10½ Wometc .52 3.8 8 123 14 13⅝ 13⅝— ⅛
8⅝ 6½ WoodCp .40 5.5 6 186 7⅛ 7 7⅛+ ⅛
30 16⅛ WoodPt .30 1.5 10 39 20⅝ 20½ 20⅝— ⅛
26⅛ 17⅛ Wolwth 1.40 7.5 6 150 18⅝ 18⅛ 18⅛— ⅛
6⅛ 3⅛ WorldAir 6 13 4⅛ 4⅛ 4⅛
96½ 70⅛ Wrigly 2.40a 3.2 11 21 74⅝ 72½ 74⅛+2⅛
10½ 7⅛ Wurltzr .40 4.3 8 9 9⅝ 9⅛ 9½
14⅛ 9⅝ Wylain .60 4.7 8 14 12⅝ 12⅝ 12⅝— ⅛
8⅝ 5⅝ WyleLb .32 4.8 6 13 6⅝ 6⅝ 6⅝— ⅛
2⅛ ⅝ Wyly Cp 133 ⅞ 13-16 13-16
58⅛ 43⅛ Xerox 1.60 3.4 10 413 47⅞ 47⅛ 47⅛— ⅛
31⅛ 15⅝ XTRA .64 2.2 5 215 29⅝ 28⅛ 29⅛+ ⅛
13⅛ 9⅝ Yates .20 1.8 6 5 11⅛ 11 11⅛+ ⅛
17⅛ 12⅝ ZaleCp .92 5.9 7 23 15⅝ 15½ 15½— ⅛
17⅛ 10 Zapata .30b 1.9 25 240 16½ 15⅛ 16 — ⅛
74⅛ 44 Zapata pf 2 2.8 1 71 71 71 +1
9⅝ 6 ZayreCp 4 18 8½ 8⅛ 8⅛+ ⅛
28 12⅝ ZenithR 1 7.1 19 432 14⅛ 14⅛ 14⅛— ⅛
17⅛ 13 Zurnind .60 3.7 9 38 16⅛ 16⅛ 16⅛

Currency Rates

December 28, 1977

By reading across this table of yesterday's closing inter-bank foreign exchange rates, one can find the value of the major currencies in the national currencies of each of the following financial centers. These rates do not take into account bank service charges.

	$	£	DM	FF	L. It.	Gldr	BF com.	SwissF.	Dan.Kr.
Amsterdam	2.2910	4.3670	108.405*	46.51*	26.24y	—	6.9510*	113.90*	29.595*
Brussels (c)	32.90	63.72	15.61	6.9865	3.772*	14.40	—	16.406	5.705
Frankfurt	2.1175	4.0260	—	44.87*	2.433x	92.42*	6.420*	105.05*	36.67*
London (z)	1.88875	—	4.0250	8.920	1652.50	4.3470	62.525	3.8380	10.95
Milan	873.60	1663.50	414.43	185.13	—	381.59	26.52	435.20	151.03
Paris	4.7175	8.9880	223.450*	—	5.2980x	208.040*	14.3280*	234.500*	81.870*
Zurich	2.0325	3.84515	95.67*	42.88*	0.2307	87.555*	6.1200*	—	34.84*

The following are dollar values as given in London: Danish krone: 5.7800; Escudo: 40.175; Israeli £: 15.35; Peseta: 81.16; Schilling: 15.215; Sw. krona, 4.6875; Yen: 240.55; Norw. krone: 5.1165; Fin. mark: 4.0600; Belgian financial franc: 33.075; Hong Kong $: 4.6290; Singapore $: 2.3480; 1 Canadian $: 0.91205 U.S. cents.

(c) Commercial franc (*) Units of 100. (x) Units of 1,000. (y) Units of 10,000 (z) Amounts needed to buy one pound.

Selected Over-the-Counter Stocks

NEW YORK (AP) — The following list is a selected National Securities Dealers Assn., over the counter Bank, Insurance & Industrial stocks.

Closing Prices, Dec. 28, 1977

	Bid	Ask
AEL Ind	4⅞	5
AFAProt	6	7
AID Inc	16¼	17¼
AVM Cp	2	3½
AddisnW	8⅞	9⅛
AdvRoss	2½	2⅞
Alberts	11	12¼
AlexAlex	50⅝	51⅛
Alicoinc	15¼	15
AllynB	13	14⅛
AFinCp	15	16½
AFurnit	2	3
AMicros	12⅞	13⅛
ATvCom	42	43
AWeldng	13	14
Amterre	2⅛	2⅞
Anadite	5⅞	5
AnheusB	19⅝	20⅛
AntaCp	5	6½
ArdMay	1	2⅝
ArkWGs	17⅞	17
AsdCola	19½	20¼
AtlGasLt	15⅞	15
BairdAt	5¼	5
BangHE	15¼	15
BkemRt	10½	11
BasicRs	7⅛	7¾
BassettF	19½	20¼
Beeline	6	7¼
BetzLab	33	34½
BibbCo	8⅞	9⅛
BirdSon	28	29½
Birtchr	1½	1
BlkHIIP	23½	24
Bonanza	4	4¼
Brinks	5	6¼
BrookS	28⅝	29¼
BrwTom	33	39½
Brwning	9	11
Buckbee	4	4½
Buckeye	11⅝	12⅛
BurnupS	4⅛	4½
CalWtSv	31	32½
CampbCh	4¼	4
ConradH	2	2½
CapSwCp	5⅝	6
CapinAir	2	2⅛
Captech	6⅛	5
CareCp	4½	5
CareCp	4¼	5
CenVtPS	14⅞	15⅛
ChmLea	14½	15⅛
Chestl	10⅛	11¼
GCircleF	6	7
CitzUtA	35¼	35¾
CitzUtB	32⅛	33
ClarkJL	23	29½
ClowCp	10⅞	11⅛
ColuVent	½	1⅛
ComCIH	14⅞	15⅛
CmlShr	23	24½
CmwTel	30	31½
ConnGen	51	51½
ConPap	31½	32½
Crawfd	17¼	18

	Bid	Ask
CrossCo	34	34½
CulinFed	1	1⅛
DanlyM	18⅛	19¼
DataDLb	5	5⅛
Data 100	9⅞	10⅛
DaytMal	23½	25½
Decorin	2½	3
DekibAg	19¼	20¼
DeLuxC	25	25⅛
DelinIB	22⅞	23⅛
DewcyEl	⅞	1⅛
DiaCrys	16½	17¼
DixnCru	22	23½
Docutel	3⅛	3⅛
DollrGn	11½	11¾
Donldsn	23	23¼
DorchGs	11⅛	12
DoyleDB	19¼	20¼
DunkinD	9¼	10⅛
Duriron	18¼	19⅛
Eberline	5¼	5¾
EconLab	22⅛	23¼
ElPasEl	11⅛	12
ElderBe	6	6⅛
EleNucl	5½	6¼
ElModul	3⅛	4⅛
EnrDev	18	18¼
Entwistl	2⅛	3
EqtOil	16	17
EthanAl	17½	18¼
FabriT	1	1¼
FidUnLf	25½	27
Fingrht	7⅛	8⅛
FIBkSys	35½	36¼
FtBosin	16¼	17
FtEmpSt	7⅝	7⅞
FtWnFin	3⅛	3⅝
Flickgr	11⅛	11⅛
FlaWatU	⅞	⅞
ForestO	18¾	19⅛
Formigli	2⅞	2⅞
FrankCo	7⅛	8⅛
FrankEl	14¼	15¼
Frndice	12¼	12¾
GnRIEst	6	6⅛
GnReins	166	170
GovEFn	10½	11
GraClls	17¼	18
GreenMt	12⅞	13⅛
GreyAdv	28	30
Gilfintst	17	18
Gyrodyn	2⅞	3⅛
HrpRow	14¼	14⅛
HartfNt	13¼	13¼
HenredF	19⅝	20½
Ho'obm	1⅛	1½
Hoover	11⅞	12⅛
HorizRs	⅝	1⅛
HudsPap	27	28½
HyattCp	10⅛	10½
HyattInt	5⅛	5⅛
IndNucl	4	4⅛
Intraind	2⅞	3⅛
IntelCo	44	45½
IntrcEnr	8½	9½
Intermk	4⅛	5⅛
IntmlGs	17¼	17¼
InBkWsh	6⅛	7⅛
IwaSoUt	26⅛	27¼
JamWPr	5¼	6⅛
Jamsby	12¼	13
JiffyFd	⅞	1¼

	Bid	Ask
JoslynM	15	15⅛
KaisStl pf	18⅛	19½
Kalvar	1⅛	1½
KamanA	30⅛	31
KampAm	7½	8
KaleGre	⅞	⅞
Kaysam	6	7
KearnyT	9⅝	10⅛
KellySv	23¼	39
Keuffel	13⅛	14⅛
KeyeFib	16½	16⅞
KeyCusF	4⅛	5⅛
Keysint	17½	18
Kingint	5⅝	5⅞
KnapoV	16⅛	17¼
Lancein	25⅛	26
LandRes	1½	1⅞
LaneCo	18	19
LidStor	25	26⅛
LinBcst	24	24½
Logetrn	6⅛	7⅛
MadsGE	16⅞	17⅛
MajorRt	⅞	15-16
Mallkrt	31	32
MgtAssis	9⅝	9⅞
MaulLP	13½	14½
McCorm	15⅛	15⅞
McQuay	17	17⅛
MerdInv	1⅝	2⅛
MidsxW	21¼	22¼
MidCap	2⅛	2⅛
MidiRes	½	11-16
MidiBks	23⅛	24⅛
Milllpr	24½	25
MissVIG	17	18
MontCol	5⅝	5¾
MooreS	12⅛	13⅛
MoorePd	14⅛	15¼
MorgRes	1⅛	2
Moslek	13⅛	14⅛
MotchM	10⅛	11⅛
MotClub	5⅝	6⅛
Mueller	16	17
NorsgCp	16⅛	17¼
NatGOil	15	16
NatLibty	7⅛	7⅞
NSecRsh	5¼	5⅛
NwideRE	7⅛	8½
NJNGas	15⅞	16⅛
Nielsn A	22⅛	22⅛
Nielsn B	22	22½
NoCarGs	11½	11⅞
NoEOl un	46⅛	47½
NwtNGs	10⅛	10½
NwstPS	18⅛	18⅛
Noxell	17⅛	17
Noxell	17⅛	17⅛
OgilvyM	43⅛	41⅛
OhFerro	9	10
OtterTP	29⅝	21⅛
OversAir	4⅛	5
PCA Int	10½	10⅛
PabstB	27	27½
PacGaR	21	21⅛
PauleyP	5¼	6½
PeerMt	12⅛	13½
PenaEnt	16	16½
PelerHH	14⅛	15½
Petrollt	31	32
Pettibon	23	24
PiedAvt	5½	6
PierceS	4⅛	4¼

	Bid	Ask
Pinkrtn	26	26⅛
PionHIB	19	19½
Plastine	2	3
PogoPd	14	14¼
Posgis	⅞	1⅛
Progrp	1⅞	1⅛
PbSvNC	11	11⅛
PurtBen	15⅛	16½
PutDCap	6⅛	6⅛
Qualitms	2⅞	3
RagenPr	5⅝	5⅞
Rahall	19½	20½
Raychm	53	55
Raymnd	21	22
RecgEqp	7½	7⅞
RoadEx	31	31¼
RobbMy	21⅛	22⅛
Roselo	2⅝	3⅛
Rouse	7⅝	7⅞
RusSlov	13½	14
Sadller	2⅝	3⅛
ScanDat	1	1⅛
ScrippH	33½	35½
SelsDe:t	4⅛	4½
SevenUp	26½	27¼
Shawm*	26½	27½
SnpOnTl	26½	27¼
SolidStS	4	5
SCalWtr	14	14⅛
SwGsCp	10⅛	11⅛
SwElSv	17	17⅛
Slandyn	29½	30⅛
StdRegls	22	22⅛
StanHP	14½	15⅛
SterlSt	5⅛	5⅝
StrawCl	29½	31
SuperEl	7⅛	7⅛
TIME DC	5⅞	6⅛
TacoBell	22⅛	23⅛
Tampax	33⅛	34⅛
TechPub	23½	30½
TecumP	56	58
Tennant	31	33
Tiffany	13⅛	13⅝
Tiprary	12⅛	13⅛
ToscoCp	5⅛	5⅝
TrnsOcO	13⅛	14
TricoPd	41½	42⅛
TritnOG	5⅛	5⅝
TysonFd	18¼	19
UnMcGll	8	9
US Surg	14	14½
US Trck	10⅛	13⅛
UVaBsh	20⅛	21⅛
UpPe nP	19½	20¼
ValvGa:	9⅝	10⅛
VanDusA	11	11⅛
VanceSn	5⅛	6
Velcro	8⅛	9⅛
VaNBsh	20½	21¼
WadsPb	29⅝	30¼
WsgNGs	15¼	15⅝
WebbRs	13⅜	14½
WghtWa	13⅝	13½
We:dtrn	1⅛	2
WistnMg	7⅝	8⅛
WellsGa	4⅛	4⅝
WmMtg	3⅛	3½
WstmdCl	43⅛	44½
WoodLot	25⅝	26⅛
WWEngy	4⅞	5⅛
WrightW	6⅝	7¼
ZionUls	28	29

Weekly net asset value
on December 27, 1977
Tokyo Pacific Holdings N.V.
U.S. $39.34
Tokyo Pacific Holdings (Seaboard) N.V.
U.S. $28.68
Listed on the Amsterdam Stock Exchange
Information: Pierson, Heldring & Pierson N.V., Herengracht 214, Amsterdam

European Markets

(Yesterday's closing prices in local currencies)

Amsterdam

AKZO	23.90
Albert Heijn	105
Algembank	331
Amrobank	68.80
A'dam Rub	76
Fokker	20.50
Heineken	128
H.V.A.	46
Holl-Am-H	110.80
Hoogovens	26.30
K.L.M.	113.20
Nat Nederl	108.20
Pakhoed	43.60
Philips	26.90
Robeco	171.20
Rolinco	119.50
Royal Dutch	129.50
Unilever	123.40
Van Ommer	130
Ver Mach	46.50

Brussels

Arbed	1,845
Brux-Lamb	1,505
Cock Ougree	372
Electrobel	5,850
GB-Inno-BM	1,890
Hoboken	2,700
Pétrofina	3,640
Ph Gevaert	1,202
Soc Générale	1,850
Solvay	2,500
Un Minière	730

Frankfurt

AEG	86.50
BASF	138.30
Bayer	133.70
Commerzbk	223
Cont Gumm	68.60
Daimler	322
Demag	145.50
Deutbank	301.50
DresdeBk	240.20
Hoechst	128.60
Hoesch	44
Karistd	352
Kaufhof	224
KHD	166
Lufthansa	107.50
Mannesmann	161.30
Metallgesell	229
Neckermann	124.50
RWE new	208.80
Schering	271.50
Siemens	293.50
Thyssen	115.80
Varta	172
Veba	114.50
Volkswagen	204.90

London

Not Available

Milan

Bastogi	343
ERBA	629
ErcMarelli	143
Fiat	1,909.50
Finsider	62.50
Generali	34,000
IFI	2,010
Italgas	540
Italsider	94.50
LaRinas	37
Montedis	118.25
Olivetti	866
Pirelli	1,900
Snia Visco	369

Paris

Air Liquide	254
Alimentaire	85.50
Aquitaine	334
BSN	390
Carrefour	1,275
Cim Lafarge	150
Cie Bancaire	275.90
CFP	97
CGE	257
CCF	99.50
Ferodo	365
Imétal	59
L'Oréal	593
Mach Bull	24.18
Michelin	1,145
Moët-Henn	364
Moulinex	171.80
Paribas	149
PUK	76.50
Penarroya	37
Perrier	135
Peugeot	272
Rh Poulenc	53.40
Saclior	20
St Gobain	121.50
Suez	207
Télémécan	647
Thomson	133
Usinor	16.60

Zurich

Alusuisse	1,370
Buehrle	2,520
B Boveri	1,665
Ciba Geigy	1,200
Cr Suisse	2,200
Fischer	780
HofRochN	8,825
Nestlé	3,525
Sandoz	3,990
Sté B Suisse	435
Sulzer	2,798
U.B Suisse	3,325

b—Bid:

European Gold Markets

Dec. 28, 1977

	Open	Close	N.C.
London	164.10	164.80	*+2.585
Zurich	164.625	164.875	+1.03
Paris (12.5 kilo)	168.56	169.80	+2.15

U.S. dollars per ounce.
*From Friday, Dec. 23 Close.

Tunisian Union Calls for Strikes

TUNIS, Dec. 28 (UPI).—The General Union of Tunisian Workers today called a series of strikes in an apparent response to the appointment of a new Cabinet that is expected to subdue labor unrest.

Labor leaders issued the strike order 48 hours after the formation of a new Cabinet, by Premier Hedi Nouira, composed of officials who support his determination to get tough with the unions.

President Habib Bourguiba, 73, who is in failing health, approved the new Cabinet list after six members of the previous Cabinet either resigned or were dismissed for advocating a policy of moderation in handling the country's growing labor crisis.

Market Summary

NYSE Most Actives

Dec. 28, 1977

	Sales	Close	Ch.
A Medicorp	284,900	20¼	
MinnMM	233,400	48¼	— ⅛
Firestone	210,000	16⅛	
SearsRb	195,700	28	— ¾
GulfUtdCp	194,000	14⅛	
Cont Data	188,800	27⅞	+1
Citicorp	180,200	23⅛	+ ½
Mont Pow	167,500	24¼	+ ½
Exxon	165,400	47⅝	
Gen Elec	158,600	49⅝	— ⅛
East Kodak	156,300	51⅛	— ¼
K mart	142,700	27¼	+ ⅛
LouLdExp	142,400	22⅛	— ⅛
Gen Motors	142,300	63	— ⅜
PepsiCo	138,100	27⅞	+ ⅛

	Today NYSE Close	Prev. Nationw Close
Volume (in millions)	19.63	16.75
Advanced	722	649
Declined	656	769
Unchanged	538	469
Total issues	1916	1887
New 1977 highs	43	45
New 1977 lows	20	17

Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
30 Ind	828.66	833.33	822.77	829.70	
20 Trn	217.23	218.06	215.38	216.74	— 0.05
15 Utl	110.88	111.41	110.23	110.85	+ 0.26
65 Stk	286.51	287.94	284.44	286.53	+ 0.12

Standard & Poor

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
Compositive	95.20	93.99	94.75	+0.06
Industries	104.81	103.45	104.31	+0.04
Utilities	54.75	54.14	54.47	+0.12
Finance	11.19	11.01	11.14	+0.03
Transportation	13.71	13.51	13.60	—0.04

NYSE Index

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
Composite	52.31	52.14	52.31	+0.06
Industrials	56.19	55.98	56.19	+0.05
Transportation	40.36	40.20	40.36	+0.01
Utilities	40.48	40.40	40.48	+0.05
Finance	53.72	53.52	53.72	+0.07

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

	Shares Buy	Sales	*Short
Dec. 27	109,245	299,880	864
Dec. 23	108,744	240,808	422
Dec. 22	154,324	402,973	1,015
Dec. 21	136,323	349,657	377
Dec. 20	144,847	367,797	1,199

*These totals are included in the sales figures

American Most Actives

	Sales	Close	Ch.
Resortintl A	81,600	23½	+2
Wainoc Oil	67,300	13¼	+ ⅜
Champ Ho	62,900	1⅛	— ⅛
HouOilM	44,900	32	— ¼
Dome Petrl	44,400	53⅝	+2½
Austral Oil	42,000	34⅛	
Allermn Fd	35,000	18⅞	+1
KinArk Cp	32,700	2⅝	+ ¼
Giant Yell	32,300	9½	+ ¾
Syntex Corp	31,800	20⅝	— ¼

Appro final total 2,300,000
Stock sales year ago 3,610,000

American Stock Index:

High	Low	Close	Chg.
126.43	125.80	126.43	+0.22

Wednesday's New Highs and Lows

NEW HIGHS— 43

Albertsons, AMI Inc, Am Stand, AmStd pfA, CampRd Lk, Carr pf1.84wi, Clm Bell, Coldwl Bnkr, Cont Data, Cooper Lab, Cox Bdcst, Delta AirL, Dennys Inc, GenSignal, Gray Drug, GtLakDre, HarrisCp, HarleHnks, Hawaii Elec, HospCpA, Itek Corp, Kais CemG, LMI Inv, Loral Corp, Mry'd Cup, Metromed, NatMedEnt, Pac Petrol, Palm Beach, Pennwalt, Pnwlt 2.50pf, PepsiCo, Pet Inc, PetInc 2dpf, Premier Ind, Rowan, Simm Prec, Triang Pac, Unit Inns, Unitrode Cp, VaEP 4.12pf, VaEP 4.80pf, Wickes Cp

NEW LOWS— 20

Amax 3pf, CmwE 8.38pf, CnlGrp 2pr, GtfSU 4.52pf, Heller Int, Hesston Cp, HondaMot, HseF 2.37pf, Inland Cont, KCPL 4.50pf, Ligget Grp, McDermott wi, NSPw 3.60pf, NSPw 4.56pf, PSEG 4.18pf, SCarEG pf, Talcott Nat, Wstn Union, WnUn 4.90pf, Winn Dixie

London Metals Market

(Figures in sterling per metric ton) (Silver in pence per troy ounce)

Dec. 28, 1977

	Today Bid	Asked	Previous Bid	Asked
Copper wire bars: spot	682	683	686.50	687
3 months	698	698.50	701.50	702
Cathodes: spot	671.50	672.50	676	677
3 months	687	687.50	691	691.50
Tin: spot	6,345	6,350	6,590	6,610
3 months	6,325	6,330	6,530	6,535
Lead: spot	360	361	364	365
3 months	366.50	366.75	370	370.25
Zinc: spot	288.25	288.75	289.50	290
3 months	295.75	296		
Silver: spot	252.10	252.50	252.70	252.90
3 months	256	256.20		

London Commodities

(Figures in sterling per metric ton)

Dec. 28, 1977

	High	Low	Close (Bid-Asked)	Previous (Close)
SUGAR				
Mar	119.75	118	119.50-119.75	120.50-120.75
May	125.25	123.25	124.95-125	126.25-126.30
Aug	128.25	126.50	128 -128.25	129.50-129.55
Oct	130.75	132.75	131.60-131.80	133.25-133.50
Dec	135.15	133.75	134.50-135.25	135.75-136
Mar	138.25	136.90	137 -138.50	139.50-139.75
May	141	——	141 -142	142.85-143.80

3,131 lots of 50 tons.

	High	Low	Close (Bid-Asked)	Previous (Close)
COCOA				
Dec	1820	1800	1800 -1825	1855 -1865
Mar	1787	1733	1759 -1762	1815 -1818
May	1673	1625	1644 -1645	1699 -1700
Jul	1621	1585	1605 -1610	1658 -1660
Sep	1603	1575	1575 -1580	1630 -1635
Dec	1580	1541	1545 -1555	1590 -1610
Mar	1525	1550	1510 -1530	1555 -1585

4,682 lots of 10 tons.

	High	Low	Close (Bid-Asked)	Previous (Close)
COFFEE				
Jan	1970	1926	1946 -1950	1915 -1920
Mar	1770	1746	1745 -1750	1710 -1715
May	1680	1640	1650 -1655	—— -1600
Jul	1585	1550	1550 -1560	1500 -1502
Sep	1520	1510	1505 -1515	1490 -1495
Nov	No trade		1455 -1495	1420 -1475
Jan	No trade		1400 -1480	1375 -1475

2,469 lots of 5 tons.

Paris Commodities

(Figures in French francs per metric ton)

Dec. 28, 1977

	High	Low	Close (Bid-Asked)	Ch.
SUGAR				
Mar	1,022	1,015	1,020-1,022	— 4
May	1,040	1,027	1,031-1,034	— 9
Jul	——	——	1,034-1,045	— 8
Aug	1,068	1,060	1,033-1,070	—16
Oct	——	——	1,115-1,135	—20
Nov	——	——	1,115-1,135	—10
Dec	1,130	——	1,125-1,145	—13
Mar	——	——	1,150-1,170	—25

120 lots of 50 tons.

	High	Low	Close (Bid-Asked)	Ch.
COCOA				
Dec	——	——	—— -1,800	—50
Mar	1,640	1,620	1,627-1,630	—18
May	1,620	1,590	1,590-1,600	—25
Jul	——	——	—— -1,600	— 8
Sep	1,545	——	—— -1,585	Unch.
Dec	——	——	1,500-1,530	Unch.

130 lots of 10 tons.

Eurocurrency Interest Rates

	Dollar	German Mark	Swiss Franc	Sterling
1 M.	6⅞-6⅞	2⅜-2½	1¾-2	6⅝-6⅞
2 M.	6⅞-7	2⅞-3⅛	1¼-2	6⅞-7
3 M.	7¼-7⅜	2⅞-3⅛	1⅝-2	6⅞-7¼
6 M.	7⅝-7¾	3⅛-3⅞	2⅛-2⅜	7⅛-7⅜
1 Y.	7⅞-7⅞	3⅛-3½	2⅛-2⅛	7⅝-7⅞

International Stock Indexes

	Yest.	Prev.	1977 High	1977 Low
Amsterdam	87.10	87.20	99.30	86.30
Brussels	97.34	97.52	107.82	38.77
Frankfurt	148.07	148.99	152.60	132.11
London 30	490.40	483.70	549.20	358.60
London 500	232.91	230.70	248.38	164.45
Milan	55.64	54.95	74.05	54.90
Paris	88.80	88.50	112.90	77.60
Sydney	468.99	466.39	488.57	419.88
Tokyo (n)	364.08	363.74	390.93	350.49
Tokyo (o)	4865.60	4868.01	5287.65	4587.36
Zurich	319.70	320.40	327.50	292.80

(n) New. (o) Old.

U.S. Commodity Prices

NEW YORK, Dec. 28.—*Cash prices in primary markets as registered today in New York were:*

Commodity and unit	Wed.	Year ago
FOODS		
Cocoa Accra, lb.	N.Q.	1.54½
Coffee 4 Santos, lb	*2.05	2.00
TEXTILES		
Printcloth 64-30 38½, yd	44	37
METALS		
Steel billets (Pitt.), ton	250.00	212.00
Iron 2 Fdry. Phila., ton	214.76	210.19
Steel scrap No 1 hvy Pitt	59.60	65-66
Lead spot, lb	.33	.35½-.26
Copper elect., lb	60⅝-63¼	70⅝
Tin (Straits), lb.	5.9378	Closed
Zinc, E. St. L. basis, lb.	*30½	37
Silver N.Y., oz	4.757	4.33
Gold N Y. oz.	164.80	134.60
COMMODITY Indices		
Moody's Index (base 100 Dec. 31, 1931) December 28	888.93 f	884.80

p—Preliminary
f—Final
*—Nominal.

NEW YORK FUTURES

Dec. 28, 1977

SUGAR NO. 11 (50 tons)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Jan	8.15	8.15	8.10	b8.15	+0.05
Mar	8.99	9.15	8.99	9.14	+0.15
May	9.44	9.60	9.43	9.58	+0.13
Jul	9.67	9.87	9.66	9.85	+0.14
Sep	9.88	10.06	9.86	10.05	+0.17
Oct	10.02	10.22	10.02	10.22	+0.18
Jan	.	.	.	b10.30	.
Mar	10.65	10.85	10.65	b10.82	+0.16
May	.	.	.	b10.95	.

Sales: 2,475.
b-bid.

COFFEE "C" (37,500 lbs)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Mar	195.00	193.75	191.00	191.00	—1.25
May	172.00	173.75	171.25	171.75	+0.75
Jul	159.80	162.50	159.00	161.00	+3.25
Sep	156.00	157.50	154.50	157.00	+3.00
Dec	140.00	141.50	140.00	b139.00	.

Sales: 665.
Parana spot 2.05n
b-bid.

COCOA
30,000 lbs.; cents per lb

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Mar	138.75	142.00	138.75	141.10s	+1.55
May	130.25	132.50	133.25	137.10s	+0.30
Jul	127.25	128.50	127.00	127.35s	+0.30
Sep	124.85	125.25	124.85	124.85s	+0.30
Dec	122.50	122.85	122.00	121.80s	—0.20
Mar	120.50	120.50	119.75	119.75s	—0.70

Sales: 798.
s-settling.

COPPER (25,000) lbs

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Jan	60.30	60.50	60.10	60.30s	—0.20
Mar	61.30	61.40	61.00	61.20s	—0.20
May	62.30	62.40	61.90	62.10s	—0.20
Jul	63.30	63.30	62.90	63.00s	—0.20
Sep	64.10	64.10	63.70	63.90s	—0.20
Dec	65.40	65.50	65.10	65.20s	—0.30
Jan	65.80	65.80	65.60	65.60s	—0.40
Mar	66.70	66.70	66.70	66.50s	—0.40
Jul	68.70	68.90	68.40	68.30s	—0.40

Sales: estimated 3,351.

COTTON, No. 2 (50,000 lbs)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Mar	53.70	54.45	53.70	54.36	+0.45
May	54.60	55.27	54.60	55.20	+0.43
Jul	55.40	56.15	55.05	56.15	+0.65
Oct	56.20	57.00	56.20	56.88	+0.63
Dec	57.00	57.50	56.95	57.40	+0.28
Mar	58.00	58.05	58.00	58.10	+0.10
May	.	.	.	b58.15	.

Sales: 3,400.
b-bid.

MAINE ROUND WHITE POTATOES
50,000 lbs.; cents per lb.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Mar	4.18	4.18	3.90	3.90	—0.26
Apr	4.48	4.48	4.36	4.36	—0.09
May	5.19	5.19	4.95	4.96	—0.23
Nov	5.25	5.25	5.15	5.15	—0.15
May	7.50	7.50	7.50	7.50	—0.05

Sales: 2,769

ORANGE JUICE
15,000 lbs.; cents per lb.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Jan	106.85	107.00	104.50	104.70	—1.0
Mar	106.50	107.25	104.40	104.90	—1.40
May	106.40	107.00	104.50	105.10	—1.20
Jul	106.40	107.00	104.0	104.90	—1.40
Sep	105.60	106.00	104.00	104.00	—1.4
Nov	103.80	105.00	103.80	104.75	—0.15

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Jan	92.40	93.00	92.00	b93.00	+0.40
Mar	92.25	92.25	92.25	b92.75	+0.65

Sales: 1,000.
b-bid.

N.Y. SILVER (5,000 troy oz)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Jan	476.80	478.80	474.10	477.40s	+1.60
Mar	483.20	485.90	480.20	483.70s	+1.50
May	490.20	492.30	486.80	490.10s	+1.50
Jul	496.80	498.20	493.30	496.60s	+1.50
Sep	503.20	505.50	499.80	503.10s	+1.60
Dec	512.50	514.50	509.20	512.90s	+1.70
Jan	516.40	517.40	512.40	516.10s	+1.70
Mar	523.00	525.00	510.90	522.70s	+1.80
May	529.50	530.50	525.50	529.30s	+1.00
Jul	535.10	537.10	532.10	535.90s	+1.80
Sep	541.80	543.70	538.70	542.50s	+1.80

Sales estimated: 26,000.
s-settling

CHICAGO FUTURES

Dec. 28, 1977

WHEAT (5,000 bu)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Mar	2.87½	2.83¼	2.77¼	2.83	+.03
May	2.87½	2.88	2.82½	2.88	+.02¾
Jul	2.90	2.93½	2.88	2.92¾	+.02¾
Sep	2.95	2.98½	2.92½	2.97¼	+.02½
Dec	3.00½	3.04½	2.99½	3.04½	+.04

CORN (5,000 bu)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Mar	2.25	2.25½	2.24¼	2.25	—.00¼
May	2.28½	2.28½	2.27¼	2.27¾	—.00¾
Jul	2.30¼	2.30¼	2.28¼	2.29	—.01¼
Sep	2.28	2.28	2.26¾	2.26¾	—.00¾
Dec	2.28¼	2.28½	2.26½	2.27¼	—.00½

SOYBEANS (5,000 bu)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Jan	6.03	6.04	5.97	5.97½	—.05½
Mar	6.10½	6.13½	6.07	6.07¼	—.05¼
May	6.18	6.19½	6.12½	6.13¾	—.04¼
Jul	6.22	6.22½	6.16½	6.17	—.05¼
Aug	6.16	6.18½	6.13	6.15	—.02½
Sep	6.00	6.02	5.96½	5.98	—.02¼
Nov	5.93	5.95	5.91	5.91½	—.02
Jan	5.99½	6.00	5.97½	5.97¾	—.00¾

SOYBEAN OIL (60,000 lbs)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Jan	22.21	22.25	21.60	21.67	—.61
Mar	22.20	22.25	21.65	21.68	—.57
May	22.10	22.10	21.60	21.63	—.44
Jul	22.00	22.08	21.57	21.58	—.34
Aug	21.80	21.90	21.50	21.53	—.29
Sep	21.60	21.60	21.28	21.28	—.20
Oct	21.50	21.50	21.08	21.00	—.20
Dec	21.05	21.10	20.70	20.83	—.22

SOYBEAN MEAL (100 tons)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Jan	161.50	163.50	161.00	161.90	+ .20
Mar	163.70	165.30	162.80	164.20	+ .50
May	166.00	167.50	165.90	166.20	.
Jul	168.60	169.30	167.00	168.20	— .40
Aug	169.00	169.50	168.00	168.70	— .80
Sep	167.00	167.00	164.50	164.50	.
Oct	162.00	163.20	162.00	163.00	— .20
Dec	163.50	165.00	162.50	164.50	— .80

SILVER (5,000 troy oz)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Jan	477.00	478.00	477.00	478.00	+1.50
Feb	480.00	482.70	476.50	480.90	+1.10
Apr	486.00	489.80	483.20	487.20	+ .90
Jun	492.50	495.40	490.50	493.80	+1.10
Aug	499.50	501.70	497.00	500.50	+1.30

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Oct	506.60	508.00	503.00	507.00	+1
Dec	512.20	514.40	510.50	513.50	+1
Feb	519.80	521.50	517.00	520.50	+1
Apr	525.20	528.00	523.30	527.00	+1
Jun	532.70	534.50	530.00	533.50	+1
Aug	539.20	541.00	536.50	540.10	+1
Oct	545.80	547.00	543.00	546.70	+1
Dec	552.50	553.50	549.50	553.30	+1
Feb	559.20	561.00	556.00	560.00	+1
Mar	937.30	931.40	931.40	931.40	—
Jun	930.70	930.80	930.70	930.80	—

LIVE BEEF CATTLE (40,000 lbs)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Jan	43.10	43.25	42.90	43.22	+
Feb	42.07	42.30	41.82	42.25	+
Apr	41.50	41.65	41.25	41.57	+
Jun	42.95	42.97	42.55	42.95	—
Aug	42.90	42.95	42.65	42.95	
Oct	42.60	42.70	42.35	42.65	
Dec	43.15	43.40	43.02	43.30	+
Jan	43.50	43.70	43.45	43.78	—

Sales: Jan 639; Feb 3780; April 19[illegible] June 1880; Aug 393; Oct 200; Dec 96; Ja[illegible] 20.
Open interest: Dec 27; Jan 4002; F[illegible] 22752; April 12299; June 8564; Aug 37[illegible] Oct 2212; Dec 1763; Jan 174.

LIVE HOGS (30,000 lbs)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Feb	43.60	43.70	42.65	42.97	—
Apr	39.05	39.15	38.05	38.40	—
Jun	40.35	40.62	39.60	40.10	—
Jul	40.30	40.60	39.70	40.15	—
Aug	38.15	38.20	37.30	37.60	—
Oct	36.12	36.30	35.30	35.70	—
Dec	36.15	36.15	35.30	35.65	—
Feb	35.25	35.35	35.00	35.15	—

Sales: Feb 2908; April 1792; June [illegible] July 195; Aug 87; Oct 58; Dec 8; Feb[illegible]
Open interest: Dec 41; Feb 6783; A[illegible] 4765; June 2621; July 1060; Aug 467; [illegible] 641; Dec 179; Feb 7.

SHELL EGGS (22,500 doz)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Jan	47.90	48.20	47.10	47.25	—
Mar	45.15	45.25	44.40	44.50	—
Apr	42.50	42.70	42.35	42.40	—
May	42.75	42.75	42.50	42.50	—
Jun	43.20	43.40	43.20	43.28	—

Sales: Jan 210 March 56; April [illegible] May 7; June 1.
Open interest: Dec 22; Jan 838; Ma[illegible] 334; April 204; May 285; June 16.

PORK BELLIES (36,000 lbs)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Feb	58.35	58.75	57.10	57.67	—
Mar	57.00	57.35	55.70	56.25	—
May	55.80	56.30	55.15	55.67	—
Jul	55.25	55.40	54.30	54.65	—
Aug	52.40	52.65	51.65	52.05	—

Sales: Feb 4160; March 1230; May [illegible] Jul 286; Aug 75.
Open interest: Feb 5696; March [illegible] May 1662; Jul 1158; Aug 351.
b—Bid; a—Asked; n—Nominal

GOLD
100-Troy ounce contracts

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Mar	167.20	167.90	166.50	167.30	+
Jun	170.20	171.30	169.90	170.60	+
Sep	173.80	174.70	173.40	173.90	+
Dec	178.10	178.30	177.20	177.50	+
Mar	181.90	182.20	180.80	181.30	+
Jun	185.80	185.80	184.20	184.80	+
Sep	188.70	189.00	188.70	188.80	+

Sales: March 3572; June 1076; Sep [illegible] Dec 148; March 100; June 50; Sep [illegible]

Japan Prices Drop

TOKYO, Dec. 28 (Reuters).—Japan's November consumer price index fell 1.2 per cent to an unadjusted 119.4 (base 1975) following a 0.5-per-cent gain in October, the government said. The year-on-year rise dropped to 6.2 per cent from 7.5 per cent in October.

THE GREAT PERSONALITIES BY MARY BLUME.

International Herald Tribune
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Amex Nationwide Trading (3 O'clock) Dec. 28

— 1977 — High	Low	Stock Div	In $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	3 p.m. High	Low	Quot.	Ch'ge Prev. Close
9⅛	5⅜	AEIist	.10		9	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	
7⅛	7⅛	AAR	.36	4.9	6	9	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
13	4½	AAV	.32	6.9	7	4	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
6¾	6½	APS	.20	3.7	7	13	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
13½	9⅜	ASPRO	.64	4.9	6	15	13¼	13	13¼	+ ⅛
11-16	11-16	ATI				19	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
2⅜	2⅜	AZL			26	93	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
3⅜	3⅜	AZL pf	.48	13.		5	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
1¾	1¾	AcmeFt				1	2¼	2¼	2¼	+ ⅛
9⅛	9⅛	AcmeU	.22	2.8	13	18	11½	11½	11½	— ⅛
4⅜	4⅜	Aclfnn	.28b	5.6	5	16	5	5	5	
4⅜	4⅜	AdamCp			7	15	6½	6⅜	6⅜	— ⅛
3⅜	3⅜	AdamR	.10	1.6	7	15	6¼	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
12⅜	4⅜	AdobeO	.16	.8	23	10	19¼	19¼	19¼	— ½
1⅜	⅛	AegisCp			6	74	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
1⅛	1⅛	Aeronca		.41		16	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
3¾	3¾	AffiCap	.20e	3.4	7	10	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
6⅜	6⅜	AffilHsp	.24	3.6	8	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	
10⅜	8⅜	AffilPub	.56	5.3	9	4	u17⅜	17¼	17¼	+ ⅛
4⅜	4⅜	AffwSta	.28	3.7	6	1	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	
3¼	3¼	AlaskAir	.17t	5.4	5	56	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
1⅜	1⅜	AlbaW	.10e	4.0	10	5	2½	2½	2½	
4⅜	4⅜	Alcolac	.32e	5.8	8	9	5⅜	5½	5½	+ ⅛
8¼	8¼	AllegCp	wt			3	11¼	11¼	11¼	
3⅜	3⅜	AllegAir			23	111	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	+ ⅛
1¼	1¼	AllegA	wtO			30	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	+ ⅛
3-16	3-16	AllegA	wtN			7	¼	3-16	¼	+1-16
2⅜	2⅜	AlldArt			157	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	1⅞	+ ⅛
30⅜	30⅜	AlloThr	1	3.3	15	64	30⅜	30⅜	30⅜	
4¼	4¼	Alphaind			7	3	4¼	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
7⅝	7⅜	Alsmil	.10e	1.3	4	15	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
11-16	⅜	AltecCp				48	11-16	⅜	11-16	
1-64	1-64	AltecCp	wt			27	3-64	1-64	1-32	
7⅛	7⅛	Altec	pf			1	7	7	7	
11¼	11¼	AlterPd	.50	2.6	10	330	u19	18	19	+ 1⅛
44⅝	44⅝	Amdhl	.20	.4	16	97	u524	51¼	52	+1
15⅜	15⅜	AmBrd	wt			22	18¼	18	18	— ⅛
5⅜	5⅜	ABesPd	.28	3.7	9	16	7½	7⅜	7½	
15-16	⅜	AmCapCp				2	15-16	15-16	15-16	
5⅜	5⅜	AGarPd	.34	4.3	72	11	8	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
2⅜	2⅜	AmHPtd				4	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
3⅛	3⅛	AmerInv	.11r	.2	3	24	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
4¾	4¾	AmJea	.44	5.5	7	20	8¼	8	8	
7⅞	7⅞	AmJnls		5.6	7	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
6⅝	6⅝	AmMf	2.85e	5.9	5	x55	48⅜	48	48	
6⅜	6⅜	AMoilInns			7	25	7½	7⅜	7½	+ ⅛
6⅝	6⅝	AlbzEn	.22e	4.2	6	10	5¼	5¼	5¼	
5⅝	5⅝	ASciEl	.04e	.5		26	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	+ ⅛
39⅛	39⅛	AmTec	.35r	5.1	4	9	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
14⅜	14⅜	AUHIS	.92	6.6		6	14	14	14	
2⅛	2⅛	AngloC	.15e	2.0	9	90	7½	7¼	7½	+ ⅛
4⅜	4⅜	Anken	.28	4.4	5	3	6½	6⅜	6⅜	— ⅛
5⅛	5⅛	Anthan	.27t	5.3	4	6	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
		AquaDev				19	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
2⅜	2⅜	AquiCe	.32	2.0	10	15	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
1⅞	1⅞	ArcoPl	.12	1.9		15	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	— ⅛
4⅜	4⅜	ArrowE	.10e	1.2	3	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	+ ⅛
5	5	Arundel			5	4	9	9	9	+ ⅛
3⅜	3⅜	Assmer	.20	3.2	12	51	9½	9⅜	9⅜	
3⅜	3⅜	Atalnta	.15e	3.7	4	3	5¼	5¼	5¼	+ ⅛
11-16	4⅛	Atco	tad		44	21	⅞	13-16	⅞	+1-16
⅛	⅛	AtlcoMtg	wt			31	3-16	⅛	⅛	
4⅛	4⅛	AtlaCM	.25t		10	128	⅞	1⅛	1⅛	
4⅝	4⅝	AtlasCp	wt			28	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	— ⅛
2⅞	2⅞	Augat	.44	2.2	13	4	20¼	20¼	20¼	— ⅛
14⅜	14⅜	AustralO			28	479	34¾	34½	34⅝	
2⅜	2⅜	AutoTrn				55	3	2⅞	2⅞	
3⅛	3⅛	AutmRad			8	28	3⅛	3	3	— ⅛
9¾	9¾	AVEMC	.20	6.5	6	12	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	
19	19	Avondl	1.20	6.1	7	7	20¼	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅛
8	8	Aydin			8	42	12⅝	12½	12⅝	+ ⅛

B

8	8	BRT	.36e	44.		49	11-16	11-16	11-16	
3⅜	3⅜	BTU			8	1	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	+ ⅛
4⅜	4⅜	Baker	.25e	5.9	5	5	4¾	4¼	4¼	
10⅜	10⅜	Baldor	.32	1.2	10	22	u26⅜	26	26⅜	+ ⅛
6⅜	6⅜	BaldwS	.20a	4.7		1	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	+ ⅛
6⅛	6⅛	BanFd	1.11e	6.0		12	18¾	18¼	18¼	— ⅛
1⅜	1⅜	Bangor	wt			10	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	+ ⅛
9-16	9-16	BanksR	.40	3.9	8	46	10½	10⅜	10⅜	— ⅛
2⅛	2⅛	Barclay	.02r			23	1¼	1⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
7⅜	7⅜	BarcaCa	.12	4.6	26	10	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
3⅜	3⅜	BarnesE			11	3	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
7⅜	7⅜	Barmel	.20e	7.9	88	4	10½	10½	10½	+ ⅛
6⅛	6⅛	BarryR	.16	2.3	7	3	7⅛	7	7	— ⅛
5⅝	5⅝	BarryW	.56	3.6	9	23	16⅜	16⅛	16⅜	+ ⅛
3⅜	3⅜	BartlSp	.20	5.5	9	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
3⅛	3⅛	Bartons				4	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
2⅜	2⅜	BarvinF				2	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
1⅜	1⅜	BarwickC				3	1¾	1¾	1⅝	
2	2	BatteryR			11	2	2	2	2	— ⅛
10⅛	10⅛	BatSt A	.32	3.1	5	10	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
7⅜	7⅜	BatSt B	.32	3.1	5	4	g10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	— ⅛
3-32	3-32	BaxSlNtg	wt			2	3-32	3-32	3-32	
2⅜	2⅜	BayGasE			10	8	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
1	1	BergEng				5	.40	5	.40	— 7
13⅜	13⅜	BergenB	pf1.15	8.3		5	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	
1¾	1¾	Berndt				32	1¾	1¾	1¾	
2⅛	2⅛	BethCp				4	3⅜	3	3⅛	
3⅜	3⅜	Beverly			11	78	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
8¾	8¾	BicPen	.48	5.5	7	9	8¾	8¾	8¾	
5⅛	5⅛	BigDad			5	5	5	5	5	+ ⅛
3⅞	3⅞	BigVSp	.20b	3.0	5	2	10	10	10	+ ⅛
13¾	13¾	Binney	.80b	4.5	9	53	18	17¾	17¾	
5¼	5¼	BioEngAp	.40	7.8	9	23	5¼	5	5¼	+ ⅛
7¼	7¼	BioSer	.20	2.8		5	7¼	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
3⅜	3⅜	BirdInd				63	20⅞	20½	20⅝	
11-32	11-32	BowVal	.30	.5T		63	20⅞	20½	20⅝	
9¾	9¾	Bowmn	.36b	2.9	6	11	12½	12⅜	12⅜	
9¼	9¼	BradSh	.20	2.2	11	67	9¼	9	9¼	
3⅜	3⅜	Branch	.20	5.3	4	5	3⅞	3¾	3¾	— ⅛
6½	6½	Bramlft	wt			13	6¾	6½	6½	— ⅜
4⅜	4⅜	Brascan	.36	7.5	3	25	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	+ ⅛
15⅜	15⅜	BrauelE	1.20	3.8	7	7	31⅜	31⅜	31⅜	— ⅛
7⅜	3⅜	BreamCp			13	3	3⅜	3½	3½	+ ⅛
7⅜	7⅜	Brewer				15	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	
4⅞	4⅞	BrickCp			.47	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
2⅞	2⅞	BrockEl	.32	2.7	8	3	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
19⅜	19⅜	BrnkmCa	wt			55	1¼	1¼	1¼	— ⅛
13⅜	13⅜	BrnFB	.84	4.3	9	12	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	+ ⅛
2⅜	2⅜	Burgess			1	32	2¼	2¼	2¼	+ ⅛
7⅛	7⅛	Burmin	.60	6.7	9	11	9	8⅞	9	
12⅜	12⅜	Butlerin	.56	3.	6	6	14¼	14¼	14¼	— ⅛

C

20⅛	14⅜	CK Pet	.16	.8	30	13	20½	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅛
1⅜	1⅜	CDI			3	12	4¼	4¼	4¼	
4	4	CHB			4	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
2⅜	2⅜	CMI Cp	.65e	1.4	7	24	3½	3⅜	3⅜	
2⅜	2⅜	CSE	.64	4.8	5	1	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	
2⅜	2⅜	CaelaA				2	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	+ ⅛
2⅜	2⅜	Caldor	.30a	1.8	8	34	16½	16½	16½	
4⅜	4⅜	Calcomp				73	3	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
2⅜	2⅜	CalLife	.05e	1.8	6	28	2¾	2¾	2¾	
5⅛	5⅛	CalLf pf	3T	9.0		4	18½	18½	18½	+ ⅛
22⅜	22⅜	CalLtr	pf1.50	11.		4	22¾	22¾	22¾	— ⅛
28	28	CalPrfC	1.20a	4.3	6	6	28	28	28	+ ⅛
10	10	Camco			9	10	10	10	10	
7⅜	7⅜	CaCbleA				28	3⅜	3	11-16	3 13-16	+1-16
7⅜	7⅜	Campin					5	7	7	
5⅜	5⅜	CdnHomO		.21		17	9	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
9⅜	9⅜	CdnNr	.25	9.8	10	1	9½	9½	9½	+ ⅛
5⅛	5⅛	CdnMerr	.22	5.8	6	16	3⅞	3	13-16	3 13-16	
15	12	CdnMerr			10	1	13⅛	13½		
54	37⅜	CdnSupO			9	57	53⅜	53⅜		
2¼	⅜	Capehart				20	⅞	⅞		
5⅜	2⅜	Caressa	.15i			83	3	3	3	
40⅜	28½	Carnat	1a	3.3	10	94	30½	29⅝	29⅞	
14⅜	11½	CaroEn	1	8.6	8	3	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	— ⅛
5⅜	3⅜	CarrolDv				1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
21⅜	17½	CasFd	1.44	7.1		5	20½	20	20½	+ ⅛
4	1⅜	Castlein			25	2	3⅝		3⅝	
19⅜	19⅜	Cavitron	.12e	.8	26	9	15¼	14⅜	15	— ⅛
2½	1⅜	CelluCtl			4	8	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
51	45	CenPLpf	4	8.5		225	47	47	47	+2
6⅜	5⅜	Centex	.50a	8.3		16	6	5⅞	6	
3½	1¼	CertlfCp				3	3	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
1¼	9-16	Certron			11	36	⅜	⅜	⅜	
3⅜	1¼	Cetec	.06e	1.7	11	70	u 3⅛	3½	3½	+ ½
7⅜	5⅜	ChadMI	.60	8.0	8	7	7½	7⅜	7½	+ ⅛
4	1⅜	ChampHo				450	1⅞	1⅜	1⅜	+ ⅛
28½	22½	ChiRy	1.60a	6.8	9	1	23⅛	22⅝	23⅛	— ⅛
19⅜	10	ChiefDev			28	35	1	19	19	
12⅜	7½	ChildWld				8	8	8¼	8½	
8⅛	6⅛	ChilmCp	.24	3.4	5	12	7¼	7⅛	7¼	— ⅛
6	2	Chrislin	.20e	.3	5	29	4¾	4½	4¾	— ⅛
4⅜	2¼	CineFlix				8	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
2½	1⅜	Cineram				8	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
16½	10⅜	CircleK	.80	5.5	9	25	14½	14¼	14½	+ ⅛
9⅜	6⅜	Citation	.40a	5.5	5	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	
13⅜	8⅞	CityGas	.84	7.5	6	3	11⅛	11	11¼	+ ⅛
7⅞	5¾	Clarmnt	.05e	.7		7	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
3⅜	3⅜	ClarkC	.10e	2.8	6	4	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
20¾	9⅛	Clarkson	.32	1.6	11	1	20½	20½	20½	
6⅛	3½	Clarostat			4	3	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
10	6⅝	Clopay	.24	2.7	5	2	9	9	9	
12⅜	11½	Coachm	.50	3.8	4	104	13¼	12⅝	13¼	— ⅛
2	1	CohenHat			5	14	1¾	1¾	1¾	
3⅜	2⅛	Cohu	.04r	1.4	13	30	3	2⅞	2⅞	
18½	13½	Colemn	.80	5.8	7	11	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	— ⅛
11½	3½	ColonCmi				34	8½	8⅜	8⅜	— ⅛
8⅜	6½	Colwell	.52	5.7	4	21	8¼	8¼	8¼	+ ⅛
27	25	Cominc	2.36	8.7	8	1	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	— ⅛
10⅞	9½	ComAll	.20	1.3	7	41	16½	16	16	— ⅛
13¾	7¾	ComWtl	.20	2.5		14	8¼	8¼	8¼	
18⅜	4½	Comdint			12	15	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	— ⅛
1⅜	1	CommdrCp				3	1¼	1¼	1¼	+ ⅛
21	9¼	CoPsyc	.30a	1.5	9	11	20¼	20	20	+ ⅛
15¼	⅜	Compec	.47e	3.6	7	4	13¼	12⅝	13	
7¾	4¾	Compo	.20	3.9	28	5	5¼	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
		Compo wt				1	5		5	
2⅜	1¼	CmpuD			4	15	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
2⅜	¾	CmpInv				3	13-16	13-16	13-16	
15⅜	9¼	Conchm	.70	5.0	5	9	14¼	14	14⅜	+ ⅛
6¾	3¼	Concrdfe				4	3⅜		3⅜	
2	1⅛	ConcrdFr				5	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
12⅜	9¼	Condec	.22r	2.7	3	10	10	9⅞	9⅞	
4½	3¼	ConfFyC				3	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
4¾	3¼	Conroy	.16	4.4	4	2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
12	9⅜	ConsOG			15	31	9⅝	⅜	9⅝	
9½	7¾	ConsRet	.60	7.2	10	7	8¼	8¼	8¼	
1½	⅜	ContMil			9	97	15-16	⅞	⅞	
13⅜	9-16	ContTel	wt			13	11-16	⅝	⅝	
17⅜	5	Cookin			1	47	8½	8¼	8½	+ ⅛
15⅜	12½	CookF	.30e	2.4	31	8	12¼	12⅛	12¼	+ ⅛
7½	3⅞	CoopJr	.10e	2.4	4	4	4¼	4¼	4¼	
4¼	1⅜	Cordon				53	2¾	2¼	2½	— ⅛
27¼	15¾	CoreLb	.40a	1.7	10	8	24	23¾	24	+ ⅛
2⅜	2	Cosconic				29	2	2⅜	2⅜	
2⅜	1⅜	CottCo					2	2	2	
9-16	3-16	CottCo	wt			1	2-16	2-16	3-16	
5¾	3¼	Cramer	.13t	3.5	54	5	3⅜	3¾	3¾	
1⅞	1⅛	CrestFo			13	7	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
19½	10¼	Cromcf	.40	3.7	9	2	13	13	13	
4¼	4¼	CrosAT	1.60	3.4	14	1	46⅝	46⅝	46⅝	+ ⅛
34½	22½	CrwnCPr	.60b	2.5	4	13	24	23⅝	24	
7¼	4½	Crownin	.28	3.9	8	2	7¼	7¼	7¼	
14⅜	10¼	CrutcR	.36	3.3	24	19	11⅜	11¼	11⅜	— ⅛
21¼	12⅝	CrystlO	.40	2.7	18	95	21/	20¾	21⅜	+1⅛
17¼	11½	RnbCo	.44	2.9	7	13	15	14⅝	14	+ ⅛
16⅜	12⅜	Curtice	.90	5.8	5	2	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	

D

3⅜	3	13-16DCL			4	75	3¼	3	3⅛	+ ⅛
6½	3	DWG	.49t	14.	5	25	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
12¼	6⅜	DamonC			3	3	3¼	3	3¼	
12¼	6⅜	Damson			15	25	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
64½	40¾	DataTer			19	17	63⅜	60⅜	63⅜	+1¾
19¼	9⅝	Datapt	.20	1.2	10	192	17¾	17	17¾	+ ⅛
11¾	7½	DavMn	.20a	2.4	16	30	8¼	8¼	8¼	
2⅜	1	DeRose				1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
16¾	13⅝	DelLabs	.40	2.5	7	6	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	— ⅛
10¼	7¼	DelNtOil			15	3	8⅜	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
6¼	6¼	DeltwdF	.54	8.6	4	3	6¼	6¼	6¼	
17⅜	8½	DenTel	.20r	1.3	11	47	15⅜	15	15	
2⅜	2	DesignLw			8	13	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
8¾	5⅜	DevCpA				8	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
4⅜	2¼	Dielcon				2	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
15⅜	12¾	Dillard	.40	3.0	5	2	13¼	13¼	13¼	
1¼	⅛	Diodes				34	⅜	⅜	⅜	
2⅜	1⅜	DisFab	.07I			11	1½	1½	1½	
19	13½	Diversy	.72	4.5	8	6	15⅜	15¼	15⅜	
10¾	6¼	Documat				10	10	10¼	9⅞	+ ⅛
51¾	34⅜	DomePt				7	389	u53¾	51	53¼+2¾
12	6¾	Donkeny	.28	2.5	5	1	11¾	11¾	11¾	— ⅛
17¼	11⅜	DOWNY		1.447		14.36	⅛	36⅞	14⅝	— ⅛
19⅜	16¼	DrexUt		1.447		7	18⅜	18½	19¼	+ ⅛
11½	8⅜	DrFair	.40	4.0	4	14	10½	10	10½	+ ⅛
2 3-16	1⅜	Dunlop	.25e	14.	5	8 T	13-16	1	11-16	1 13-16	+1-16
20	13½	DuplexPd	1	5.2	7	2	19⅜	19⅛	19⅜	+ ⅛
14⅜	6½	DurTst	.30b	2.7	12	16	11¼	11¼	11¼	— ⅛
5¾	3½	Dynlcn	.06	1.5	22	16	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
6¼	4¼	DynAm			7	17	5	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛

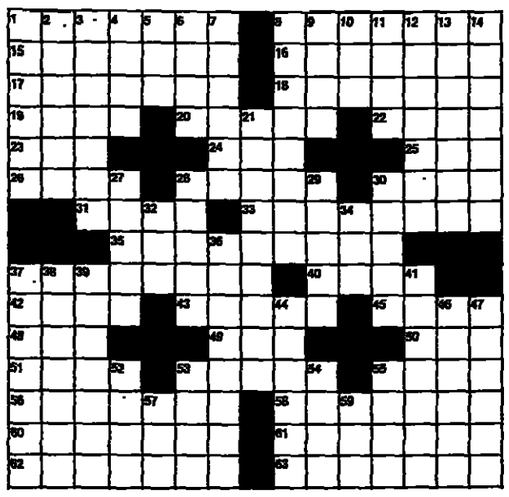
E

5¾	2⅝	EAC	.05e	1.0	6	3	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
21¼	16¼	EarthRes	1	5.3	10	28	18¾	18½	19¼	+ ⅛
7½	4½	EazorE	.24	5.6	6	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	
3⅛	1⅜	Edmos				9	1⅞	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
12	9¼	EDO	.40	4.1	6	8	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
7	4⅜	Ehren	.10	2.1		28	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
5	5	ElcorCp	.12	4.7		3	2½	2½	2½	
5¼	3¼	ElAudD	.21t	4.9	11	15	4⅝	4¼	4¼	
17	13⅜	Electrog	1	6.2	7	4	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
13½	7⅜	ElecEng	.32	2.3	10	66	u13⅜	13	13⅜	+ ⅜
25½	17½	ElecAm	1.20	6.1	7	1	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜	— ⅛
8¼	4⅜	EngyRs	.20	2.5	7	6	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
2⅜	1⅜	Env Ind				9	2⅜	1⅞	1⅞	
6½	4⅞	Espey	.10e	1.9		3	5¼	5¼	5¼	
14¾	7⅞	EsoRd	.39e	2.9	6	3	13½	13½	13⅜	— ⅛
3⅜	1⅜	EtzLev				14	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
16⅛	10⅜	EvanA	.20b	1.5	9	16	13¾	13½	13⅝	— ⅛
13⅜	4½	Exective			4	27	5	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
8¾	4	Execin	.31i	4.3	11	6	7¼	7¼	7¼	— ⅛

F

3⅜	2	FDI	.81e	5	22	34	2	2	2	— ⅛
9¾	6⅜	FabInd	.50e	6.5	4	9	8	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
4¼	1¾	Fabien	.05i	2.9	12	11	1¾	1¾	1¾	
2	1	FairTex			7	23	1⅜	1¼	1¼	
2½	1¼	FairfNob				15	1⅝	1½	1½	
7⅛	5⅜	FamDlr	.24	3.4	6	32	7	7	7	
14	9¾	FannyF	.50e	3.9	10	2	12¾	12¾	12¾	— ⅛
10¼	6½	FayDrg	.12a	1.5	7	9	8	8	8	+ ⅛
27½	16¼	FedMart	.60	4.6	6	12	13⅜	13	13	
8⅞	4⅝	FedRes				26	6	6	6	
27½	16¼	Felmnt	.20

CROSSWORD — By Eugene T. Maleska



ACROSS

1 Coating for apples
8 U.S. observatory
15 Human being or nudist
16 Stir, in Sicilia
17 Enjoyed the highways
18 Achromatic
19 Five geological periods
20 Marine detector
22 "Ma—He's Making Eyes——"
23 Tennis term
24 Inland duty on commodities: Abbr.
25 Singer Janis
26 Place to caulk
28 Tender
30 State of annoyance
31 Word with mate or work
33 Bands that stretch across the country
35 Deviation
37 Jersey bay
40 —— Carlo Menotti
42 "How now! ——?": Hamlet
43 Flavorsome herb
45 Swimmer Spitz
48 Part of R.S.V.P.
49 Agnes or Bernadette: Abbr.
50 Small wooden peg
51 Powder base
53 *Sanctums*
55 Fret
56 Featherbrained
58 Banking *mechanism for* a pilot
60 "Beware the man of——": D'Israeli
61 *Surrounding* influence
62 *Ron and family*
63 Franco Harris, e.g.

DOWN

1 Pack seen in the Sahara
2 Renee of the silents
3 Imitative knocking sound
4 Otis of baseball fame
5 "Bei—— Bist du Schön," 1937 song
6 Somme summers
7 Was the first batter
8 Slender smoke
9 *Dyeing apparatus*
10 The Blackbirds of N.Y.C.
11 Norwegian town
12 It's wet even when very dry
13 Semitic language
14 Becomes mollified
21 Wife of Amenhotep IV
27 Intended
28 Series termination
29 Cowboy's milieu
30 Type of heat
33 Vigoda
34 High-school subj.
36 Searches thoroughly
37 Stronghold
38 She helped Theseus to escape
39 Calls to arms
41 White key on a piano
44 Glacial blocks
46 Outside broadcast
47 Not so obtuse
52 Short, thickset horses
53 Beast helped by Androcles
54 Sandy deposit
55 Woman, in lawyers' lingo
57 Word with hold or nail
59 Take a recumbent position

WEATHER

	C	F			C	F	
ALGARVE	14	57	Cloudy	MADRID	3	38	Rain
AMSTERDAM	7	45	Cloudy	MIAMI	14	57	Fair
ANKARA	3	38	Fog	MILAN	4	39	Fog
ATHENS	13	56	Fog	MONTREAL	−14	7	Cloudy
BEIRUT	16	61	Rain	MOSCOW	−5	13	Cloudy
BELGRADE	4	39	Cloudy	MUNICH	5	41	Cloudy
BERLIN	5	41	Cloudy	NEW YORK	−4	24	Cloudy
BRUSSELS	5	41	Rain	NICE	12	54	Fair
BUCHAREST	—	—	Unavailable	OSLO	−4	24	Snow
BUDAPEST	4	39	Rain	PARIS	5	41	Cloudy
CASABLANCA	15	59	Cloudy	PRAGUE	4	39	Cloudy
COPENHAGEN	15	59	Rain	ROME	15	59	Fog
COSTA DEL SOL	14	57	Cloudy	SOFIA	−4	24	Cloudy
DUBLIN	5	41	Fog	STOCKHOLM	−3	27	Cloudy
EDINBURGH	5	41	Cloudy	TEHRAN	−2	29	Cloudy
FLORENCE	10	50	Rain	TEL AVIV	18	65	Fair
FRANKFURT	4	39	Cloudy	TUNIS	18	65	Cloudy
GENEVA	6	43	Rain	VIENNA	3	38	Fair
HELSINKI	−16	5	Cloudy	WARSAW	5	41	Fair
ISTANBUL	7	45	Cloudy	WASHINGTON	−4	24	Fair
LAS PALMAS	20	68	Fog	ZURICH	5	41	Fair
LISBON	8	47	Rain				
LONDON	5	41	Cloudy				
LOS ANGELES	16	61	Rain				

(Yesterday's readings: U.S., Canada at 1700 GMT, others at 1200 GMT.)

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS
ADVERTISEMENT
December 28, 1977

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some Swiss funds whose quotes are based on issue prices. Following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the INT. (d)—daily; (w) weekly; (m)—monthly; (r)—regularly; (i) irregularly

BANK JULIUS BAER & Co Ltd.
— (d) Baerbond SF789.15
— (d) Conbar SF700
— (d) Grobar SF580
— (d) Stockbar SF735

BANQUE VON ERNST & CIE.
— (d) CSF Fund SF18.79
— (d) Crossbow Fund SF4.16
— (d) ITF Fund N V $7.85

CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL S.A
— (w) Capital Int'l SF15.89
— (w) Capital Italia S.A. $7.26
(w) Convertible Capital S A $34.45

CREDIT SUISSE
(d) Actions Suisses SF263.00
— (d) Canasec SF430
— (d) C.S Fonds-Bonds SF66.75
— (d) C.S Fonds-Int'l SF36.25
— (d) Energie-Valor SF74.50
— (d) Uswe SF476
— (d) Europa-Valor SF117.50

DIT INVESTMENT FRANKFURT
— (d) Concentra DM21.40
— (d) Int'l Rentenfond DM74.90

FIDELITY (BERMUDA)
— (w) Fidelity Amer Assets $20.89
— (d) Fidelity Dlr. Sves. Tr $57.05
— (w) Fidelity Int'l Fund $12.49
— (w) Fidelity Pacific Fund $38.19
— (w) Fidelity World Fd $12.41

G T (BERMUDA) LIMITED
— (w) Berry Pac. Fd Ltd. $36.82
— (w) G T Dollar Fund $5.59

HARDINE FLEMING
— (r) Jardine Japan Fund $58.93
— (r) Jard Sth-East Asia $11.91

LLOYDS INT MGT (CH-1211 GENEVA 11)
—†(w) Lloyds Int'l Growth SF302.50
—†(w) Lloyds Int'l Income SF314.50

PROPERTY GROWTH OVERSEAS Ltd.
— (w) U.S. Dollar Fund $24.11
— (w) Sterling Fund $127.49

SEPRO
— (w) Sepro (N A V.) $12.81

SOFID GROUPE GENEVA:
— (r) Parton Sw R Est SFL153
— (r) Securiswiss SFL015

SWISS BANK CORP
— (d) America-Valor SF361.25
— (d) Interunion SF53.75
— (d) Japan Portfolio SF360.25
— (d) Swissvalor New Ser SF234
— (d) Univ Bond Select SF76.50
— (d) Universal Fund SF79.02

UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND
— (d) Amca U.S Sh SF25
— (d) Bond Invest SF60.50
— (d) Convert-Invest SF70.50
— (d) Eurit Europe Sh SF104.50
— (d) Focus Swiss Sh SF95.50
— (d) Globinvest SF54
— (d) Pacific Invest SF65.75
— (d) Rometac-Invest SF251
— (d) Safit South Afr Sh SF121.50
— (d) Sima Swiss R. Est SF176.50

UNION INVESTMENT Frankfurt:
— (d) Atlantifonds DM12.80
— (d) Europafonds DM25.95
— (d) Unifonds DM17.85
— (d) Unirenta DM46.65
— (d) Unispecial I DM63.20

Other Funds

(w) Alexander Fund $6.52
(w) Trustcor Int Fd (AKF) $7.35
Admiral Select Fd $1.41
(w) Brownlnvest $12.28

(d) Capital Rentinvest LF1,396
(d) Caribbea Growth Fund $168.78
(w) Citadel Fund $2.95
(m) Cleveland Offshore Fd $932.60
(w) Convert Fd Int A Certs $7.77
(w) Convert Fd Int B Certs $13.73
(d) Convert. Bond Fd N V $9.36

(w) D.G.C $39.53
(d) Dollar Fund (ex-divid') $8.65
(d) Dreyfus Fund Int'l $14.05
(d) Dreyfus Intercontinent $12.28

(d) Europe Obligations LF1,072
(w) First Eagle Fund $3,063.02
(w) First Interna'l Fd $170.39
(d) First Nat'l City Fund $28.65
(w) Fonselex Issue Pr SF1,820
(d) Formula Selection Fd. $88.50
(d) Fondital $9.45
(d) Frankf.-Trust Interna. DM43.13
(d) Fund of N Y (ex-divid') $9.49
(w) Future Australia Fd Aus.$8.27

(w) Guardian Gr. Fd. Int'l $8.63
(w) Hanssmann Hdgs NV $1,916.15
(r) IOLT Hobet $25.47

(d) Ionfund $9.33
(d) Interfund S.A $3.62
(w) Internatiel Fund $134.65
(w) Int'l Inc Fund (Jersey) $24.55
(r) Int'l Securities Fund $8.50
(r) Invest Atlantiques $26.02
(d) Italamerica S.A Fund $7.90
(r) Italfortune Int'l Fd S A $8.95

(r) Japan Growth Fund $18.98
(d) Japan Selection Fund $83.67
(w) Japan Pacific Fund $24.84
(d) KB Income Fund LF1,578
(d) Klainwort Benson Int. F $10.53
(w) Kleinwort Benz Jap F $24.68
(i) Leverage Cap Hold $34.86
(w) Luxfund $21.54

(m) MAGNUM Fund Ltd. $41.60
(d) Mediolanum Sel Fund $9.31
(d) Neuwirth Int'l Fund $1.94
(d) Neuwirth Inv Fund $2.30
(w) Nippon Fund $12.61
(w) Nor Amer Inv Fund $5.78

(w) Nor Amer Sans Fo $5.46
(w) N A.M.P $55.43
(d) Putnam Intern'l Fund $23.63
(d) Reuba Fund LF1,892
(d) Sentinvest LF547

(d) Safe Trust Fund $10.30
(w) Samurai Portfolio $20.70
Share Realty N V $15.51
Share International N.V $4.88
(w) SMH Special Fund DM94
(d) Soros Fund $364.35

(w) Talent Global Fund $9.01
(w) Tokyo Pac Hold (Sea) $28.88
(w) Tokyo Pac Hold N V $29.44
(w) Transpacific Fund $24.41

(w) United Cap Inv Fd $2.92
(w) Universal Dollar Trust $5.27
(d) U.S Trust Invest Fd $10.08
(w) Western Growth Fd $6.84
(d) World Equity Grth Fd $408.40
(w) Worldwide Securities $54.85
(w) Worldwide Special $4,239.32

DM – Deutsche Mark. * – ExDividend. † – New. NA – Not available. BF – Belgian francs. LF – Luxembourg francs. SF – Swiss francs: + – Offer prices. a – Asked: b – Bid. Change P V $10 or $1 no limit. S/S – Stock Split. ** Ex RTS "S"—Suspended: N C – Not communicated: e – Ex-coupon



BOOKS

CHARLES DICKENS

His Tragedy and Triumph

Revised and abridged. By Edgar Johnson. Viking. Illustra

601 pp. $15.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

ALTHOUGH I can remember the grown-ups devouring it avidly when it came out in 1952, I have not read Edgar Johnson's original two-volume "Charles Dickens: His Tragedy and Triumph." So I cannot say with authority whether Prof. Johnson's single-volume revision and abridgment constitutes an improvement or impairment of the original. But my guess is that the new work is better, at least from the standpoint of a general audience. Why? The most straightforward and expressive way to explain such a hunch would be to say that one simply can't imagine a more readable book about Dickens than the present one. And that is true enough, for whatever it may be worth. Whether or not he lived a more dramatic life than most writers, Dickens seems to have brought to whatever he did an unusually large sense of play. And Prof. Johnson, who is a distinguished professor emeritus at the City University of New York, has somehow conveyed Dickens's outsized vitality with almost every line of his biography.

But a logical response to this would be: if such is the case, then the longer version surely must be the better one. And, thus, a measure of unkind comment is forced into the picture. Yes, Prof. Johnson's biography is extremely dramatic. But sometimes what he regards as dramatic works against the drama conveyed by the actual details. The effect of this is that the surge of Johnson's narrative sometimes gets undercut by the backwash of the accumulating details. In the longer version, one is forced to speculate, might not the flux of details tend to impede the narrative altogether?

For example, in the opening section of this abridged version, Prof. Johnson sounds several major chords of his subject's life—the inability of Dickens's father to live within his means, the consequent humiliating episode in Dickens's childhood when he was forced to go to work in a blacking factory, and his early frustrated love for Maria Beadnell, whose refusal to reciprocate that love immured Dickens's heart forever and may even, Prof. Johnson hints, have led to his too hasty, hence ultimately disastrous, marriage to Catherine Hogarth. Having struck these thematic keys, Prof. Johnson leaps into the ocean of details that follows. But not before operatically assuring us that "years later," Miss Beadnell and Dickens "were to meet again . . .; and their second encounter was to have for him consequences no less fateful than their ea relationship." In the longer sion, with its (presumi greater welter of detail, we look forward to that se encounter with as heighten sense of anticipation? I doub

While I am quibbling, I sh probably add that the (as presumably) higher ratio of matic commentary to detail d not work invariably in P Johnson's favor. As a matter fact, having recalled so vivi his promises for that second counter with Miss Beadnell, are rather disappointed in somewhat jejune consequenc unless we take seriously Pr Johnson's hint that Dickens came unhinged upon discover that Maria in the course of h a lifetime had grown midd aged and silly.

Come to think of it, Pr Johnson makes a habit of imp ing just a shade too much d matic consequence to the evid facts. I don't see why he n have blamed Dickens's exhau ing public-reading schedule his failure to find a boon co panion in marriage. Plenty happily married people h been known to become addic to public attention, especi when the attention mounts hysterical adulation. In f even to subtitle Dickens's lif "Tragedy and Triumph" so how ends up echoing hollo Of what person can it not said that his winnings enta a touch of Faustianism?

But I am really quibbling n Let Prof. Johnson slice Cha Dickens's life any way he wis to, and let him put whatever terpretations on it he sees The fact remains that in single volume the dramatic pl of the opening serves to thr the reader through the most organic accretions of detail. those details—whether they c cern Dickens's disappointm in love or his writing habits the growth of his powers as novelist or the degree to wh be succeeded as an editor or remarkable skills as an actor his travels abroad, his nickna for his children, his aptitude parlor games, or merely the pl sure he took in making up tit for the dummy book-backs t lined the door of his stu "History of a Short Chanc Suit," 21 vols.—each and ev one of them serves to ende Charles Dickens to us, and concert to win such admirati for him, that when we arrive his death only Thomas Carlyl epitaph will satisfy. "It is event worldwide." Carlyle wro Dickens's close friend Jo Forster, "a unique of talents a denly extinct, and has 'ecli (we too may say) 'the har gaiety of nations' ... the g the gentle, ever friendly n Dickens—every inch of him honest man!"

As I've said. It's possible the original volumes achie this effect in even greater ab dance. But it's impossible this reader to imagine just h

Christopher Lehmann-Haup a book reviewer for The N York Times.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

S	E	R	O		P	A	R	C	S			S	A	W
C	A	B		A	L	A	R	I	C		S	O	T	O
U	R	I		G	A	Z	E	B	O		C	A	T	O
T	E	E	T	E	R	E	D		C	H	O	R	U	S
			B	A	M		O	C	T	E	T			
E	U	G	E	N	E	S		L	E	T	T	E	R	S
S	L	E	E	T		I	D	E	A		J	E	E	P
T	E	R	M		A	B	R	A	U		O	R	N	E
E	W	D	O		R	E	S	T		S	P	I	E	L
S	T	A	M	D	I	N		S	T	A	L	E	S	T
			T	D	E	S	T		E	P	I			
S	U	M	S	E	T		A	L	L	I	M	T	H	E
L	E	A	H		T	A	M	A	L	E		R	U	N
A	L	I	A		A	V	E	D	O	M		O	L	D
M	E	L			E	D	E	N	S		D	A	S	

BRIDGE — By Alan Truscott

On the diagramed deal, North's double of three diamonds was "responsive," asking South to select a suit. South's decision to play four hearts was considerably easier than his decision in the play.

East won the opening diamond lead with the ace and shifted to the club queen. South took his ace on the second round of the suit, cashed the heart ace and led the queen to dummy's king. He led a low spade from dummy, and had to make a crucial decision when East played low.

South had to assume that East had the spade king and no more clubs. He had to score three spade tricks to dispose of his remaining club loser, and the obvious play was to put up the spade queen. But could that be right?

If West had begun with J-9-8 or J-9-5 in spades, there was no chance for the contract, because East would be able to unblock his king under the ace to give his partner an entry if South won with the queen.

South could have put up the queen, playing East for an original holding of K-9-4 in which case the play of the four rather than the nine would have been a subtle error, but he preferred to play the ten from his hand.

He was playing for East have both the king and the J surely the best chance, N that if East had begun with J-4, any play was due to ceed.

As it was, the ten won, South re-entered dummy by ing the heart three to the Another low spade forced to play the king, and the nine was still in the dumm the eventual entry to score 10th trick with the spade discarding the club loser.

Today's Hand

NORTH
♠A632
♡K872
◇85
♣864

WEST	EAST (D)
♠95	♠KJ84
♡5	♡84
◇J10932	◇AQ764
♣K10973	♣QJ

SOUTH
♠Q107
♡AQJ1063
◇K
♣A52

Neither side was vulnerable. The ding:

East	South	West	N
1◇	Dbl.	3◇	
Pass	4♡	Pass	
Pass			

West led the diamond jack.

JUMBLE — THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME
by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

BLAYK
ANUDT
STESUL
DRUENE

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answer: ○○○○○○○○○○○○

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: PRONE DITTY BESIDE GIGGLE
Answer: What the thirsty ghost did with the booze— "SPIRITED-ED" IT AWAY

DENNIS THE MENACE

"Registered as a newspaper at the Post Office" "Printed in Great Britain"

Raiders a 4-Point Choice

Cowboys Are Favored by 11

By William N. Wallace

NEW YORK, Dec. 28 (NYT).—The point line posted in Reno yesterday had the Dallas Cowboys 11-point favorites over the Minnesota Vikings for the National Conference championship at Texas Stadium on Sunday. That is a lot of points for a championship game, and in Dallas the Cowboy coach, Tom Landry, had a strong dissent.

"It's a toss-up game," he said at a news conference. "Everybody is in the same boat when you get into the playoffs. The ball is not round and it does many things."

Landry, a good teacher, went on: "If Bert Jones had hit Raymond Chester in the overtime period the other day, Baltimore instead of Oakland would probably be playing Denver." His reference was to the pass that missed for the Colts in their loss to the Raiders, 37-31, last Saturday.

It Takes Only One

"Just one fumble, one pass interception or one big play by the other team and you are out of it," Landry added.

He was one of the few experts who thought the Vikings, rated underdogs by 9 to 11 points, had a chance Sunday against the Los Angeles Rams, who seemed to be overlooking the Minnesota team and anticipating Super Bowl week in New Orleans. Landry won't let his team look beyond next Sunday.

"There is no way you can take the Vikings lightly if you have seen how they played in their last two games against Detroit and Los Angeles," he said. "In person it would be foolish to do that.

"They are a team that has gone to the Super Bowl four times and they have a lot of the players that got them there. Sure, Fran Tarkenton is hurt, but Bob Lee is a professional and a veteran and he has done an outstanding job for them.

Tarkenton's Loss Hurt

"I said last week I thought the Vikings had come back against Detroit to play a very good game and they had an excellent chance to play well against the Rams. The Vikings have become a very strong team in the playoffs. You could see where they sagged after they lost Tarkenton. Then they banded together and came on strong."

As for the American Conference game, Landry said he would be rooting for Denver because its quarterback was Craig Morton, a former Cowboy whom the coach liked very much. "But Oakland ought to win," he said. Oakland is favored by 4 points in the Reno line.

Meanwhile, up in the frozen north of Bloomington, Minn., Bud Grant, coach of the Vikings, was almost exuberant. "We're tickled to death to be going to Dallas," he said. "I hope it snows."

No Rainy Day Blues

Grant and the Vikings used the weather to their advantage, but when it rained in the Los Angeles Coliseum, the Rams seemed stunned. "We liked the weather very much," Grant said. "We felt it was a good omen. It was our weather.

"We've been a bad-weather team for a long time. We play on more bad fields than any other team. That's why I only hope it snows in Dallas."

The Vikings will have no weather crutch in Texas Stadium, which has synthetic turf and a roof over 60 per cent of the playing surface.

Grant agreed with Landry on the unpredictability of playoff performances. "I know it seems strange we were able to go to Los Angeles without Fran Tarkenton and beat a team that beat us so badly [35-3] during the regular season," he said.

"But that's football. That's the intriguing fortunes of football. That's what makes it the game it is."

Cowboys in the Lead

The Vikings and Cowboys have played each other eight times, with Dallas winning five. Three games were in the playoffs, the Cowboys taking a division playoff in 1971 and another in 1975 on a last-minute pass from Roger Staubach to Drew Pearson.

The Vikings trounced the home team in Texas Stadium for the conference championship in 1973.

Their last meeting came on opening day at Bloomington this season, when the Cowboys won in overtime, 16-10.

"That game doesn't mean anything now," said Grant. "The Cowboys are a much stronger team now."

And the Vikings? Grant wouldn't say. He has always been careful not to characterize his team, although he was somewhat appalled by the sloppy play of this year's seasoned outfit during the 14 games of the regular season.

The Vikings had 18 more turnovers—lost fumbles and intercepted passes—than their opponents during the year.

Yet on a miserable, muddy field in Los Angeles, they had no turnovers. Indeed, the intriguing fortunes of football were at work.

Seahawks on Dorsett Deal: They'd Gladly Do It Again

SEATTLE, Dec. 28 (AP).—The Seattle Seahawks don't mind that Tony Dorsett rushed for more than 1,000 yards this National Football League season, one of the few rookies ever to reach that mark.

What the Seahawks say is that if they could swing a deal next year similar to the one they negotiated last May—in which they traded the rights to Dorsett to the Dallas Cowboys for four high draft choices—they would.

In fact, John Thompson, the Seahawks' general manager, said, "The trade looks better today than the day we made it."

All-Time Leader

What the Seahawks did in the last draft was surrender their first-round draft rights to Dorsett, college football's all-time rushing leader from Pittsburgh, to the Cowboys for Dallas's first-round pick and three second selections.

Seattle in turn selected offensive tackle Steve August from Tulsa as its No. 1 pick, and acquired linebacker Terry Beeson from Kansas, guard Tom Lynch from Boston College, and wide receiver Duke Fergerson from the Cowboys in the second round.

"If we could make that type of trade again next year, we would," says Jack Patera, Seattle's head coach.

Of the four players obtained in the deal, Beeson has developed the fastest.

"Terry has come on strong," Thompson said of the Seahawks' starting middle linebacker. "He's a very serious contender for rookie of the year on defense, and it looks like he's going to be around for a long, long time."

Time on the Bench

On the other hand, August spent most of the season on the bench recovering from an ankle injury suffered last summer before the final week of training camp. Lynch, who missed all but the final week of training camp because of a contract dispute, won a starting job in the offensive line late in the season. Fergerson was one of the club's top receivers.

Thompson says the trade has enabled Seattle to develop ahead of schedule. The team finished the season at 5-9, the five victories were the most by any expansion club in its second year.

"We feel the same way we did on draft day. We felt we had two drafts in one because of that trade," Thompson said. "We've had a number of young people play our skill positions. All three quarterbacks, three of our wide receivers and all of our running backs, with the exception of Ed Marinaro, are first or second-year players."

Difference in Lines

It would be unrealistic, Thompson believes, to predict how Dorsett would have done this season running behind Seattle's line.

"Number one, with all due respect, our line has done a heck of a job this season," Thompson said. "Dallas has far more tools at this stage than the Seahawks do. It would be unreasonable to say he would have had as big a year as he is having now [with Dallas].

"That doesn't mean he wouldn't look good in [a Seahawk] uniform, because he would. He's quite a football player."

One player who is tired of hearing about the Dorsett trade is August.

"It's frustrating because I haven't been able to prove myself" said August, whose playing time was limited mainly to the special teams.

The tag "the one they got instead of Tony Dorsett" is wearing thin on him, August says.

"A lot of people look at it like it was just me for him," August said.

No Change in Policy

Seattle will stick with its philosophy of selecting "the best player available" in future drafts, Thompson said.

"It has not only worked well for ourselves, it has worked for the teams on the top," Thompson said of the draft policy. "Virtually every winning organization has that philosophy.

"Obviously, if we had two players rated close or equal, we know where we need the most help. We're a long ways from being solid. You can't be solid until you're deep. Otherwise, you don't have competition at the positions. The good teams always have somebody to step in behind."



United Press International.

OKIE FLASH—Tony Dorsett shows his form in a chdown run against the Chicago Bears on Monday.



Associated Press.

SKULL SESSION—Red Miller, coach of the Denver Broncos, reviews films of the Pittsburgh Steeler game while preparing strategy for the championship against Oakland.

Tripucka, an Original Bronco, Remembers the Bad Old Days

By Dave Anderson

NEW YORK, Dec. 28 (NYT).—The night before, a sudden snowstorm had swirled out of the Rockies and blanketed the Denver area with several inches. Until then warm weather had enabled the Broncos to practice in shorts. Now, in the freeze of the October snowfall, they needed sweatsuits. But the Broncos shivered in shorts that day because they had no sweatsuits.

"Keep moving," the general manager told the players, "and you won't get cold."

No, these were not the Broncos who defeated the Pittsburgh Steelers, 34-21, last Saturday in the National Football League playoffs, the first playoff game in the franchise's history. These were the original Broncos, the 1960 team, and the original Bronco quarterback, Frank Tripucka, laughed as he spoke of the original general manager.

An Owner's Dream

"His name was Dean Griffing, we called him Mr. Moustache and any owner would love him because he was a real penny-pincher," Tripucka said. "We eventually got some sweatsuits about a week later." Tripucka, now a 50-year-old plastics-wrap executive and beer distributor in Essex Fells, N.J., had played with the Saskatchewan Rough Riders in the Canadian Football League and earlier for the Chicago Cardinals and the Detroit Lions after having been Notre Dame's quarterback in 1948.

"Frank Filchock," he was saying now over lunch, "persuaded me to come to Denver."

Once a New York Giants quarterback, Filchock had been Tripucka's coach in Canada before becoming the original Bronco coach.

"He told me," Tripucka said, "that I wouldn't have to play much."

But as it turned out, Tripucka was the Broncos' quarterback for almost every offensive down. He led the American Football League in its first season with 248 completions, 478 passes and 3,033 yards.

Ahead of Unitas

"I was the first guy to throw for 3,000 yards," he said. "I beat Johnny Unitas to it by a couple of weeks. But in all fairness, I had 14 games, he only had 12."

Unitas also had the Baltimore Colts of the NFL, while Tripucka had a team with a 4-0-1 won-lost-tied record. About 150 players were inspected by the Broncos, who set up their training camp at the Colorado School of Mines in Golden, not far from Denver. Their dormitory was an old gym.

"No private rooms," Tripucka said. "Just cots and a few nails in the wall to hang your clothes."

The Broncos wear orange and blue uniforms now, prompting the "Orange Crush" nickname for their defensive unit. But that first season, their colors were brown and gold. Brown pants, gold jerseys with brown numbers, brown stockings with gold stripes. The stripes were vertical, not horizontal.

Easing the Strain

"Dean Griffing got the uniforms second-hand from a semi-pro league he had been working with," Tripucka said. "My jersey was so tight I had to cut the armpits out so I could throw."

Two of the Broncos' best players that season, Lionel Taylor and Bud McFadin, arrived almost by accident. Taylor, a wide receiver from New Mexico Highlands, had been cut by the Chicago Bears and McFadin, once a defensive tackle with the Los Angeles Rams, had not played for three seasons following a hunting accident.

"We had an exhibition in Little Rock," Tripucka said, "and Bud stopped by to see the game. The next thing you know, he's putting on a uniform, and the next thing, he's playing. He played for about five more years. And after we started that first season, Lionel Taylor walked in when we were about to play the Titans in New York."

The day before every Bronco game, Filchock organized a touch football game for the players.

"I threw a pass that Lionel caught between three guys, and Filchock yelled, 'Hold it, let's look at this kid some more,' and he told me to throw him some passes. That was the end of the touch game. We had Lionel running some patterns and I threw him some passes and he caught everything I threw him. We had ourselves a receiver."

Taylor, now a Rams assistant coach, caught 92 passes that season and 100 in 1961.

"We could score," Tripucka said, "but we didn't have much of a defense. One time Filchock was moaning, 'Every time I look up, the other team has another 7 points on the board,' and Bud McFadin told him," I know how to solve that problem, Frank—don't look up'."

Assistant Coach With NFL Saints To Lead Browns

CLEVELAND, Dec. 28 (AP).—Sam Rutigliano, receiver coach of the New Orleans Saints, was named yesterday as head coach of the Cleveland Browns of the National Football League.

Rutigliano, 45 years old, succeeds Forrest Gregg, who resigned under pressure on Dec. 13. The Browns lost six of their last seven games this season and finished with a 6-8 won-lost record.

Rutigliano, an assistant coach with the Saints, Denver Broncos, New England Patriots and New York Jets for the last 11 years, was with the Browns' owner, Art Modell, and the team's general manager, Peter Hadhazy, when the announcement was made at Cleveland Stadium.

Rutigliano becomes the fifth head coach in Cleveland's 27 years in the NFL, following Paul Brown, Blanton Collier, Nick Skorich and Gregg. The announcement of the hiring was made 13 years to the day since the Browns' last championship.

Modell said of Rutigliano, "He's a great teacher and he's contemporary in his knowledge of the game and contemporary with players.

"I think the one thing that decided it was when I spent 45 minutes with Floyd Little [former Denver running back] last week. He said when Sam was at Denver, it was the only time in his career he ever wished he was a receiver."

WHA Results

Tuesday's Games

Edmonton 8, Quebec 3 (MacDonald 2, Guite, Widing, Chipperfield, Semenko, Zuke, Rota, Flett; Tardiff, S. Bernier, Cloutier).

New England 3, Birmingham 1 (Lyle, McKenzie 2, Antonovich, Selwood, Mark Howe, Rogers, Selwood; Linseman).

WHA Scoring Leaders

	GP	G	A	Pts
Tardiff, Quebec	27	29	30	59
Hull, Winnipeg	33	25	30	55
Hedberg, Winnipeg	32	26	26	52
Cloutier, Quebec	27	18	31	49
U. Nilsson, Winnipeg	29	12	33	45
Lacroix, Houston	30	14	30	44
Bernier, Quebec	27	12	28	40
Ftorek, Cincinnati	31	23	15	38
Rogers, New England	32	13	25	38
Leduc, Cincinnati	31	21	15	36
K. Nilsson, Winnipeg	33	10	25	35

Gerulaitis, Alexander And Rosewall Advance

MELBOURNE, Dec. 28 (Reuters).—Vitas Gerulaitis, the top seed, Ken Rosewall and John Alexander became the last quarterfinalists to be decided in the men's singles here today as the Australian Open tennis championships made up time lost through rain.

Of the three, only the 43-year-old Rosewall had to work hard. He scored a 6-4, 4-6, 6-4, 4-6, 9-7 victory over Alan Stone.

Gerulaitis cruised through, 6-4, 6-4, 6-4, against Dick Bohrnstedt, while Alexander beat Bill Scanlon, 7-6, 6-7, 6-1, 6-2.

Rosewall, as usual the crowd's favorite, needed all the support he could muster as he sweated for three hours in the afternoon sun to qualify for a quarterfinal clash with Alexander. The players were two games all in the first set yesterday when rain forced them off the court.

Never Gave Up

Stone leveled at two sets each by taking the fourth set, 6-4, Rosewall never gave up as the pair battled through an exciting final set. He clinched victory with a service break in the 16th game.

"Fortunately I made a good shot at the right time," Rosewall said. "I tried hard to break up the play with lobs, and with the dampness I was hoping to catch Alan a little off balance."

Scanlon made a comeback against Alexander to win the second set, 7-6, on the tie-break after trailing, 2-6. But he then collapsed under the power serve-volley game of Alexander.

Gerulaitis was never in any trouble and said John Newcombe and Rosewall were now the men to beat.

There were no upsets in the second round of the women's singles, with the favorites, Evonne Goolagong and Sue Barker, winning in straight sets. Goolagong, the top seed, swept past Naoko Sato, 6-4, 6-0, while Barker beat Nerinda Gregory, 7-5, 6-3.

4 Suing Orioles For Merit Pay Gain Support

BALTIMORE, Dec. 28 (AP).—Marvin Miller, the head of the Major League Baseball Players Association, has taken up the case of four players who filed grievances against the Baltimore Orioles to collect bonus payments for "significant contribution" clauses of their contracts.

Hank Peters, general manager of the American League club, has rejected the claims of outfielder Ken Singleton, and pitchers Jim Palmer, Mike Flanagan and Rudy May, who has been traded to the Montreal Expos.

The Oriole management and the players so far have tried to downgrade the action and insist that free agency is not an issue. But Miller indicates otherwise.

"A player can file two kinds of grievances," Miller said in a telephone interview from his New York office. "He can file a grievance demanding payment or he can file a termination notice, requesting payment in 10 days or the contract is terminated. Or, he can do both."

Peters said he had a clear conscience in his treatment of the players, and was willing to proceed with the grievances.

"We have paid these players all we owe them, both legally and morally," Peters said. "The clause in the contract states specifically that it is up to me to determine what significant means, and it means different things when it is applied to different players."

Singleton had the best year of his career last season as the Orioles finished in a surprising second place tie in the American League East, 2 1/2 games behind the New York Yankees. He batted .328, hit 24 home runs, and finished third in the league's Most Valuable Player voting.

Palmer won 20 games for the seventh time in eight seasons, had an earned run average of 2.91 and topped the league with 319 innings pitched.

Flanagan won 15 games and lost 10 and May was 17-14.

NHL Results

Tuesday's Games

Detroit 5, Colorado 3 (Nedomansky 2, McCourt, St. Laurent, Lochead; Gardner, Beck).

Boston 6, Washington 3 (Jonathan, Millery 2, Smith, Miller, Ratelle; Girard, Shuda, Meehan).

Montreal 5, Cleveland 3 (Shutt, Byrop, Lafleur, Houle, Larouche; Maxwy, Hampton, Marak).

Minnesota 1, St. Louis 0 (Reid).

Chicago 4, Atlanta 2 (Mulvey, Murray, Bulley 2; Redmond, Lysiak).

N.Y. Islanders 4, Vancouver 2 (D. Potvin, Trottier 2, Harris; Gillis, Snepsts).

NHL Scoring Leaders

	GP	G	A	T
Trottier, N.Y. Islanders	34	25	32	
Lafleur, Montreal	31	24	24	48
Sittler, Toronto	33	19	29	48
Bossy, N.Y. Islanders	31	23	19	42
Perreault, Buffalo	33	24	17	41
Gillies, N.Y. Islanders	34	16	25	40
Clarke, Philadelphia	33	11	29	40
Esposito, N.Y. Rangers	33	14	25	39
Robert, Buffalo	33	12	27	39
Lemaire, Montreal	29	11	26	37

Basketball Player Killed

ORTHEZ, France, Dec. 28 (AP).—Dave Russel, 24, of Hagerstown, Md., who played for the basketball team here, was killed early today when the car he was driving left the road and crashed. Russel had also played for the team in San Sebastian, Spain.

Baseball Giants Doubt a Move To Washington

NEW YORK, Dec. 28 (NYT).—Baseball's latest prospect of returning to Washington appears to be heading down another dead-end street.

Despite a New York group's contention that it was "very close" to buying the San Francisco Giants and moving them to Washington, one of the club's two owners insisted he had no intention of selling.

"This whole thing is a little confusing," Bob Lurie, the co-owner, said by phone from San Francisco. "I don't know why they're talking about this deal, because I intend to do everything I can to keep the Giants in the Bay Area."

Emil Bernard, head of the syndicate that hopes to make the deal, said earlier that he would have it wrapped up by Jan. 15. Bernard, a 30-year-old commodities dealer, also specializes in bringing groups of investors together to buy companies. He said the baseball deal involved more than $15 million.

"If the Bernard group's price was high enough," said Lurie, "you'd have to take a look at it. But I'm sure it wouldn't be that high."

Ivy League Coaches Dubious On Freshman Basketball Help

By Gordon S. White Jr.

NEW YORK, Dec. 28 (NYT).—The Ivy League basketball teams are not expected to become eight major powers overnight just because the Ivy presidents decided recently to permit freshmen to play on the varsity teams, starting next season.

Pete Carril, who has coached Princeton to the Ivy championship the last two seasons, said: "I don't know that it's going to help us that much. It's certainly no sudden panacea."

Nevertheless, for the presidents of the Ivy colleges, who usually take their time in making major changes in athletic policies for their group, this was a gigantic step. The presidents acted 5 years and 11 months after the National Collegiate Athletic Association voted to permit freshmen to play varsity basketball and football at division institutions.

Of the 345 NCAA institutions that play basketball in Division I (the highest level), the eight Ivy schools are the last to allow freshmen on the varsity teams. The Ivy League continues to prohibit freshmen from playing varsity football. All 136 other Division I football schools allow freshmen varsity players.

First Eased in 1958

The NCAA began to lift its varsity ban against freshmen in January, 1968, when its convention voted to permit freshmen on all teams but football and basketball. Freshmen became eligible for the varsity in Division I football and basketball at the convention of January, 1972.

But the changes merely granted permission for freshman participation, they did not require it. And the Ivy League did not jump on the bandwagon.

The primary reason for the reluctance of the Ivy presidents, who govern their league's athletics, was the long-time concern for the academic adjustment of incoming freshmen. Allowing freshmen athletes to compete on the varsity level, it was feared, might bring too much pressure on them.

Soon, however, the presidents began granting permission, albeit cautiously. They started with the "individual" sports, such as track, swimming, tennis and wrestling. Then they moved to the "team" games commanding little popularity among spectators, such as baseball, soccer and lacrosse. Finally they took a big step two years ago, allowing freshmen to play varsity hockey, which at some Ivy schools is more important than basketball.

On a Trial Basis

The Ivy move to freshmen in basketball is on a four-year trial, during which "extensive monitoring will be conducted to evaluate the impact on the college experience of the students involved," according to Martin Meyerson, president of the University of Pennsylvania. He is this year's chairman of the Ivy presidents group.

The other presidents involved in this decision, which was made Dec. 7, were Howard Swearer of Brown, William McGill of Columbia, Frank Rhoads of Cornell, John Kemeny of Dartmouth, Derek Bok of Harvard, William Bowen of Princeton and Hannah Gray, who at the time was acting president of Yale.

It might appear that certain freshmen, those high school stars ready for college varsity immediately, will rescue Ivy League basketball from losing records against the rest of the NCAA's Division I teams. During the 1971-72 campaign, the last season in which other NCAA teams did not use freshmen, four of the eight Ivy teams played .500 or better against nonleague opponents. And in that season the league had a record of 44 victories and 49 defeats against outside competition.

In each of the last five seasons; no more than two Ivy teams have had winning records against nonleague rivals.

Financial Aid Stressed

Carril, the dean of Ivy basketball coaches, in his 11th season at Princeton's helm, said that financial, not freshman, problems were more important for the future.

"I haven't lost one kid [in recruiting] who told me he would go somewhere else because he preferred to play on the varsity as a freshman," the coach said. "I've been able to explain to incoming Princeton candidates that one year in a life is not that important.

"Something more critical than freshman eligibility is financial aid. Ten or 12 years ago it cost about $3,500 a year to attend Princeton. Now it is about $7,500. And we don't give an athlete full assistance no matter what his family's financial status is. We're going against universities that give a complete free ride to an incoming varsity basketball player."

Penders' View

Tom Penders, the Columbia coach, said:

"We're losing [players] to schools such as Stanford, Duke, Michigan, Rice—those excellent educational institutions that give the total free ride. The problem is financial. But the freshman rule will certainly let us talk to some high school players we did not even get close to in recent years."

Holy Cross Discovers a Basketball Star Close to Home

By Sam Goldaper

NEW YORK, Dec. 28 (NYT).—Ronnie Perry answers to several different names at Holy Cross College.

In the office of the athletic director, he responds to "son," since his father, Ronnie Perry sr., is the athletic director. George Blaney, the basketball coach, often calls him "junior."

Once the 6-foot-2-inch Perry steps onto the court, he is often called the finest sophomore guard in the nation.

Early this week, as the young Perry entered a luncheon for a tournament here, he greeted his father with a kiss on the head.

"You don't see many kids his age doing that these days," said the proud father. "We only saw each other yesterday."

Blaney, watching the incident, smiled and said: "Ronnie always portrays the perfect image. He doesn't often make mistakes. He tries to always do the correct thing, on and off the court. Until recently, when he hurt his shoulder in a scrimmage and X-rays revealed one of them was flat instead of round, I really thought he was absolutely perfect."

Also a Football Champion

As an 8-year-old, Perry was the national football Punt, Pass and Kick champion in his age group, and a year later he was the runner-up. At Catholic Memorial in West Roxbury, Mass., Perry was one of the nation's finest high-school basketball players.

Last season, he averaged 23 points and was generally considered the country's best freshman guard. As an economics major he carries a 3.7 scholastic average on a 4.0 scale.

"Ronnie is one of the great college players to come around," said Blaney, who played for the New York Knicks in 1961-62. "His freshman statistics were almost unbelievable. He was the best freshman scorer in the nation, but, more important, he committed only 45 turnovers in 25 games. You don't often see that in a freshman. He is having an even better sophomore season."

Perry is averaging 26 points and shooting 52 per cent from the floor. He is also nearly perfect at the free-throw line.

[After six victories to open its season, Holy Cross lost last night to Georgetown, 79-65, as Perry was held to 19 points. He made 8 of 19 shots.]

Perry is playing in the image of his father, who was co-captain of the 1954 Holy Cross team that won the National Invitation Tournament. That team included Tom Heinsohn, the coach of the Boston Celtics, and Togo Palazzi, one of Blaney's assistant coaches.

"Recently a Boston newspaper dug into our pasts," said the young Perry, "and they are so much alike that it's almost scary."

Perry said that he had had more advantages than most boys in his early basketball teachings.

"My dad coached Catholic Memorial for 16 years and was the director of many sports camps. I would go around with him and listen and learn. Often he used me to demonstrate his teachings."

Many Championships

At Catholic Memorial, Perry's basketball teams posted a 292-34 won-lost record. They won two state championships, eight New England Catholic tournaments and 10 successive conference titles.

"Ronnie is a quick learner," said the senior Perry. "He would come to our practices when I was coaching and he would watch. We had two high-school all-America guards in Billy Raynor and King Geskins, and he would watch them. He took the best of each. Raynor had great body balance, would penetrate and had exceptional speed. Geskins had great speed and some fantastic individual moves.

"I see a little of each of them in him. But Ronnie is not a fancy player like Bob Cousy was. We play a control game at Holy Cross, and Ronnie's game is to pass and cut. He's sure-handed. He doesn't turn the ball over. In another playing style, maybe a wide-open game, he would be more flashy."

WHA Results

Tuesday's Games

Edmonton 8, Quebec 3 (MacDonald 2, Guite, Widing, Chipperfield, Semenko, Zuke, Rota, Flett; Tardiff, S. Bernier, Cloutier).

New England 3, Birmingham 1 (Lyle, McKenzie 2, Antonovich, Selwood, Mark Howe, Rogers, Selwood; Linseman).

WHA Scoring Leaders

	GP	G	A	Pts
Tardiff, Quebec	27	29	30	59
Hull, Winnipeg	33	25	30	55
Hedberg, Winnipeg	32	26	26	52
Cloutier, Quebec	27	18	31	49
U. Nilsson, Winnipeg	29	12	33	45
Lacroix, Houston	30	14	30	44
Bernier, Quebec	27	12	28	40
Ftorek, Cincinnati	31	23	15	38
Rogers, New England	32	13	25	38
Leduc, Cincinnati	31	21	15	36
K. Nilsson, Winnipeg	33	10	25	35

NBA Results

Tuesday's Games

Milwaukee 106, Buffalo 103 (Johnson 28, Bridgeman 24; Knight 41, Smith 27).

New Orleans 113, Cleveland 102 (Maravich 42, Robinson 25; Frazier 29, Chones 18).

Chicago 115, Portland 106 (Holland 36, Gilmore 25; Lucas 36, Twardzik 18).

Indiana 96, San Antonio 89 (Tatum 20, Sobers 18; Gervin 25, Kenon 16).

Phoenix 131, Seattle 106 (Lee 30, Davis 25; Brown 22, Webster 18).

Los Angeles 122, Golden State 91 (Dantley 18, Nixon 18, Ford 16; Dickey 18, Parish 13).

NBA Scoring Leaders

	G	FG	FT	Pts	Avg.
Maravich, N.O.	30	242	135	621	27.6
Gervin, S.A.	33	226	210	662	26.1
Thompson, Den.	28	282	183	747	25.8
Knight, Buf.	30	260	154	764	25.5
Lanier, Det.	34	262	197	611	25.5
Barry, G.S.	33	229	155	613	25.4
Dantley, L.A.	29	244	221	729	24.8
Westphal, Pho.	28	270	134	694	24.8
McAdoo, N.Y.	31	287	182	756	24.4
King, N.J.	33	236	128	600	24.2



Art Buchwald

What They Didn't Say

WASHINGTON — The year 1977 wasn't the best of times or the worst of times. But as we look back, it could have been a lot different if, for example:



Buchwald

President Sadat had told Prime Minister Begin he would like to come to Jerusalem, and Begin had replied, "I'm sorry, but I have to play golf this weekend."

Ronald Reagan had told the Young Republicans, "We don't need the Panama Canal and we don't have rights to it. I say, give it back to the Panamanians we've exploited for so many years."

Billy Carter had told an agent in Nashville, "It would be undignified for me to exploit my relationship with my brother and make money just because I'm related to the President of the United States."

Jackie Onassis had told her lawyers, "I don't need or want $20 million from the Onassis estate. I'm doing just fine on the $200 a week I get paid from Viking Press."

* * *

The engineer at Consolidated Edison had said to himself, "My God, we're getting overloaded. Maybe I better pull a switch or New York will be blacked out."

Jimmy Carter had told Ham Jordan, "I know Barbara Walters's party for Israeli Ambassador Dinitz and Egyptian Ambassador Ghorbal is important, but I wish you'd stay here tonight and help me finish off this bottle of Scotch."

Bert Lance had said to his wife, "I don't care what your checking account looks like. I will not permit overdrafts. What kind of a bank do you think I'm running?"

HEW Secretary Joseph Califano had told his aides, "I won't need a personal chef. I'm on a diet."

David Frost had said to Richard Nixon, "I could do the interviews and we'd make over $1 million on it—but it would be wrong."

The head of Twentieth Century-Fox had said. "'Star Wars' as a movie doesn't make any sense, and it would be a mistake for us to release it."

Steve Cauthen's mother had said to him, "What do you mean you want to be a jockey? You're going to go to school and learn a trade."

Billy Martin had said to Reggie Jackson. "I'd rather not use you in the World Series. I need some heavy hitters."

Margaret Trudeau had said to Pierre, "The Rolling Stones have invited me to join them in New York, but I'd rather stay here and watch you answer questions in Parliament."

* * *

Anita Bryant had told her husband, "I don't care what people do with their sex lives as long as they drink Florida orange juice."

Larry Flynt had said to Ruth Carter Stapleton, the President's evangelical sister, "Are you out of your mind?"

A General Motors lawyer had told the head of the Oldsmobile and Buick divisions, "You can't put a Chevrolet motor in your cars. Somebody is bound to find out about it."

Cornelia had said to her husband, Gov. Wallace, "I found out you tapped my telephone line, opened my mail and had me followed. Don't you think we ought to see a marriage counselor?"

Jody Powell had told a tipster, "I don't care whose private plane Sen. Percy flew in, I'm not going to make one more telephone call tonight."

And finally, Tongsun Park had said to a congressman—any congressman—"I'm sorry. I already gave at the office."

90 Tons of Drugs Seized by U.S.

MIAMI, Dec. 28 (UPI).—Two unregistered vessels loaded with about 90 tons of marijuana were escorted into port by the Coast Guard today in what was believed to be one of the largest drug haul in U. history.

Custody of the marijuana, estimated to be worth $54 million on the illegal street markt, was turned over to the Drug Enforcement Administration.

The coastal freighter Miss Connie, flying a Dutch flag but not registered in that country, and the fishing boat Ecopesca IV were discovered at anchor near Orange Cay in the Bahamas Monday and later were ordered seized. The announcement of the seizures was made last night.

When U.S. Presidents Get the Itch to Travel

By Don Irwin

WASHINGTON—When President Carter takes off today on his six-nation overseas tour, he will spend his time en route conferring with aides and studying briefing papers—far different occupations than President Warren G. Harding's marathon bridge game.

In 1923, when Harding made his only trip outside the United States as president, he went on an inspection tour of the Territory of Alaska, with a short stop in British Columbia. It was supposed to break the strain of a long coast-to-coast speaking tour—a tour that eventually ended in Harding's collapse and death.

But on his four-day voyage from Tacoma to Ketchikan, Harding organized a bridge game to while away the time.

Herbert Hoover, then secretary of commerce, was one of the four other passengers aboard the refurbished Army transport Henderson who knew enough about auction bridge to help make a foursome that started after each day's breakfast and ended after midnight.

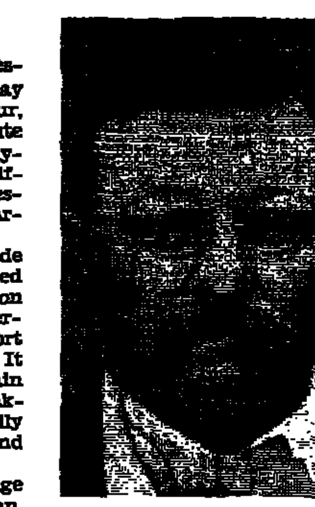
"We soon set up shifts so that one at a time had some relief," Hoover recalled in his memoirs. "For some reason, I developed a distaste for bridge on this journey and never played again."

After George Washington took the oath of office in 1789, a long 117 years elapsed without a single president traveling outside U.S. borders. Then, in November, 1906, President Theodore Roosevelt made a three-week round-trip journey by train and steamer to Panama to view progress on the canal that became one of his monuments.

Technology

The failure of any president before the iconoclastic T.R. to venture abroad resulted as much from the state of technology as from 19th-century American insularity. Ocean crossings were slow, arduous, sometimes fatal. Even after World War II, the last of the crack liners needed five days to cross the Atlantic. By that time, two presidents—Franklin D. Roosevelt and Harry S Truman—had flown to Europe aboard piston-engined planes.

The press has had much experience traveling with presidents, because, once Teddy Roosevelt set the precedent, all of his successors ventured abroad, either as president or president-elect. But T.R.'s cousin Franklin was the first to travel widely. Before World War II, the Navy-minded F.D.R. used warships to vacation in the Caribbean and off Baja California, with time out for deep-sea fishing.



Theodore Roosevelt
. . . first to travel.

Roosevelt crossed the Atlantic three times to attend conferences on the course of the war. During two round trips on warships, censorship and seamanship kept the president sheltered from enemy action—but not entirely out of harm's way. The most serious peril to which he was exposed by the crossings came, in fact, from a U.S. destroyer.

The incident took place in the Gulf Stream in mid-November, 1943, as the new battleship Iowa carried the president eastward toward the Cairo Conference with Churchill and Nationalist China's Chiang Kai-shek and a subsequent meeting at Tehran with Churchill and Stalin.

The president was on deck watching an exhibition of anti-aircraft gunnery when the bridge received an emergency signal: "Torpedo to port." What happened next was recorded by ship's historian John Driscoll and quoted by Robert Sherwood in his book "Roosevelt and Hopkins."

"I could hear the captain roaring 'Right full rudder,'" Driscoll wrote, ". . . and we began to turn and vibrate mightily. . . Coming at us at not more than 5 knots was a broaching 'fish' (torpedo) . . . as the ship kept swinging to starboard, the torpedo seemed to veer aft as though it would strike us in the port quarter. . . I heard a detonation and . . . a jar that seemed to come from our port quarter. . . The torepdo (was) probably detonated by our port quarter batteries."

The inevitable inquiry into how the Navy almost torpedoed the president's ship disclosed that a torpedo had been left in firing position during a shore check. It was launched when a crew member of another ship, unaware of Roosevelt's presence, aimed at a nearby vessel, which happened to be the Iowa, and unwittingly sent the weapon on its way during a drill.

Roosevelt returned to Europe for the last time in February, 1945, aboard the heavy cruiser Quincy. That was for the Yalta Conference.

Five months later, another presidential entourage—headed now by Truman—was en route to Potsdam, a suburb of Berlin, for a conference on the future of the vanquished Third Reich. Truman sailed aboard the Augusta from Hampton Roads, Va., to Antwerp.

The Augusta's eight-day crossing approximated the time required for the liner George Washington to carry President Woodrow Wilson from New York to Brest in December, 1918.

The most elaborate cruise by a president-elect came after the 1928 election when Herbert Hoover invested six weeks on visiting 10 Latin American nations.

But Hoover was far better traveled than his predecessor, Calvin Coolidge, who had to be persuaded to make the 100-mile voyage from Key West, Fla., to Havana in January, 1928, to address the sixth Conference of American States. Coolidge never ventured abroad again.

The Independence

Air travel became standard at the White House in 1947 with the acquisition of a new four-engined DC-6, which Truman christened the Independence after his home town.

Three weeks after the 1952 election swept Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower into the White House, the president-elect was aboard an Air Force Constellation carrying out a campaign pledge to "go to Korea." It took four days of island-hopping in the piston-engined plane to reach the combat zone, where he stayed two days.

Ike used three successive Constellations, all named Columbine, for a series of overseas missions.

John F. Kennedy flew seven overseas missions in the big blue-and-silver presidential Boeing during his three years in the White House.

Richard Nixon visited 30 countries as president and made history when he arrived aboard Air Force One in Peking in January, 1972. Nixon seemed to intensify his travels as the Watergate scandals dragged his administration down.

Gerald Ford visited Peking three years after Nixon, but there was more drama in his first Far Eastern tour in November, 1974. That trip took him to Tokyo, where a valet's oversight forced him to appear in borrowed striped trousers that didn't fit.

Flamboyance

Most presidents have shown some flair for travel, but none has approached Lyndon B. Johnson for flamboyance.

The all-time record for off-beat presidential travel was set by Johnson in the 1967 Christmas season when Air Force One circled the globe at his command in four days, 15 hours and 58 minutes. None of the weary newsmen following on a chartered jet had the foggiest notion where Johnson was bound after the first leg of the 27,000-mile trip.

The exploit began as a condolence mission. Johnson left Washington on Dec. 20, 1967, bound for Melbourne to attend memorial services for Australian Prime Minister Harold Holt, who disappeared without trace while swimming in shark-infested waters.

Air Force One touched down in Australia 25 hours out of Washington. Hours later the big plane headed north for an undisclosed destination that turned out to be an air base in Korat, Thailand. After a brief nap and a briefer talk to 3,000 airmen, Johnson ordered Air Force One to Cam Ranh Bay for two hours of fraternization with the troops.

Airborne again, others aboard had no idea what was up until their press plane touched down at Karachi, Pakistan, some 2,800 miles west of Cam Ranh Bay. Then it came clear: They were witnesses to the first presidential flight around the world.

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PEOPLE: Liza Minnelli Decides Show Must Resume

Liza Minnelli can be seen in "The Act" on Broadway again after a weeklong bout with a bronchial infection and flu kept her out of seven shows and kept $184,000 out of the theater's cash register. Miss Minnelli proclaimed herself well enough to work in her starring role against her doctor's orders. She had no understudy in the production and the show lost the money because every night Miss Minnelli was sick, the show couldn't go on.



Liza Minnelli
. . . show stopp

* * *

Rolling Stone Mick Jagger has flown to Barbados from London with a 6-foot-tall blonde whose name he would not tell. "I'm not giving you her name," he shouted at photographers at the airport. "Make one up." The airline passenger list carried his name of Mr. Jagger Beaton and hers as Miss J. Hall Beaton—which led reporters to believe that she was Texas-born model Jerry Hall, with whom Jagger has been seen in Paris. The rock star spent Christmas Day with his wife Bianca and their daughter, but rumors have circulated for months that their marriage is in trouble. An official at Heathrow Airport said that the "Beaton" couple had booked passage back to Paris in two weeks.

* * *

Britain's Queen Elizabeth has confessed that her great ambition is to see one of her horses win the English Derby—a feat no British monarch has achieved for nearly 70 years. "My philosophy about racing is simple: I enjoy being with horses that are faster than other people's," the Queen said. "To me, my life was a gamble from a long way back. I enjoy going racing. But I suppose I basically love horses, and the thoroughbred epitomizes the good horse." The Queen, one of Britain's top winning owners in the 1970s, was talking to Peter O'Sullevan, veteran British racing journalist in a film originally planned for the equestrian section of the royal archives but which she authorized for screening on the Independent Television network. She has three stud farms and said that she sometimes gets into arguments with those in charge of her stables, sometimes takes the advice that she gets and sometimes doesn't, whereupon "we have more arguments and more fun." The last reigning monarch who won the Derby was King Edward VII, whose horse Minoru romped home first in 1909.

* * *

Any testimony concerning Alabama Gov. George Wallace's financial affairs must be heard in open court, a judge who will try the divorce suits filed by Wallace and his wife, Cornelia, has ru[...] However, Circuit Court Ju[...] Joseph Phelps said in Montg[...]ery that testimony regar[...] the grounds for divorce wou[...] kept private. Wallace is ask[...] for a divorce on the ground[...] "incompatibility," claiming [...] "irretrievable breakdown" of [...] couple's seven-year marr[...] Mrs. Wallace has countered w[...] grounds of "cruelty and ac[...] violence" and contends that W[...]lace refused to give her eno[...] money to meet "even the b[...] needs of a wife." The trial [...] scheduled to begin Jan. 4.

* * *

Actress Judy Carne has b[...] accused by a Hamilton Cou[...] grand jury in Cincinnati of u[...] a forged prescription for a n[...]cotic tranquilizer and posses[...] an undisclosed amount of h[...]oin. The grand jury indicted [...] Carne, 38, on one count each [...] illegal processing of a drug do[...]ment and drug abuse. A su[...]cious pharmacist called po[...] last month when he was pres[...]ed with the prescription. [...] Carne was appearing at a lo[...] dinner theater. She pleaded [...] guilty to the charges and [...] a "terrible mistake" had b[...] made. She is free on $5,000 bo[...]

* * *

In a variation of the old M[...] Standish-John Alden routine, [...] Moore, of Keyport, Wash., [...] Bill Jeswein to ask his girl fri[...] Debbie Becker, to marry him. [...] this version, Debbie accepted [...] original suitor, although she [...] impressed by the delegate's f[...] Jeswein, a skydiver, parach[...] from 3,000 feet to a grassy [...] where Miss Becker had been [...] by a ruse, walked over and [...] Moore's ring on her finger.

—SAMUEL JUSTI[...]

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Abu Dhabi (air) ..$	114.00	63.06
Aden (air) ....$	114.00	63.00
Afghanistan (air) ..$	114.00	63.00
Africa, French speak. countries (air) ....$	72.50	40.50
Africa, others (air)..$	114.00	63.00
Algeria (air) ....$	62.00	34.50
Australia (air) ....$	146.00	81.00
Austria (air) ....Sch.	975.00	525.00
Belgium ....B.Fr.	2,025.00	1,125.00
Bahrein (air) .. ..$	114.00	63.00
Burma (air) ....$	136.50	75.00
Bulgaria (air) ......$	59.00	33.0C
Canada (air) ....$	114.00	63.00
China (air) ....$	136.50	75.00
Cyprus (air) ....$	59.00	33.00
Czechoslov. (air) ..$	59.00	33.00
Denmark (air)..D.Kr.	319.00	176.00
Dubai (air) ......$	114.00	63.00
Ethiopia (air) ......$	114.00	63.00
Finland (air) ..F.M.	188.00	105.00
France ..........F.F.	206.00	112.00
Germany ........D.M.	139.00	75.00
Great Britain ...£St.	16.50	9.00
Greece (air) ... Dr.	1,556.00	862.00
Hong Kong (air) ...$	136.50	75.00
Hungary (air) ......$	59.00	33.00
India (air) .... $	114.00	63.00
Indonesia (air) ....$	136.50	75.00
Iran (air) ....$	85.50	47.00
Iraq (air) ....$	85.50	47.00
Iceland (air) ....$	59.00	33.00
Ireland .. .... £St.	16.50	9.00
Israel (air) ....$	85.50	47.00
Italy ...... Lire	37,500.00	21,000.00
Japan (air) ....$	136.50	75.00
Korea (air) ....$	136.50	[illegible]
Kuwait (air) ......$	114.00	[illegible]
Lebanon (air) .. ..$	85.50	[illegible]
Libya (air) ....$	85.50	[illegible]
Luxembourg . L.Fr.	2,025.00	[illegible]
Malagasy (air) ....$	97.50	[illegible]
Malta (air) ....$	59.00	[illegible]
Malaya (air) ......$	136.50	[illegible]
Mexico (air) ......$	114.00	[illegible]
Morocco (air) .... $	62.00	[illegible]
Nepal (air) ....$	114.00	[illegible]
Netherlands ......Gld.	142.00	[illegible]
New Zealand (air) .$	146.00	[illegible]
Norway (air) ..N.Kr.	289.00	[illegible]
Pakistan (air) ......$	114.00	[illegible]
Philippines (air) ...$	136.50	[illegible]
Poland (air) ....$	59.00	[illegible]
Polynesia (F.) (air).$	97.50	[illegible]
Portugal (air)..Esc.	1,425.00	[illegible]
Romania (air) .....$	59.00	[illegible]
Saudi Arabia (air)..$	85.50	[illegible]
Singapore (air) .. $	136.50	[illegible]
S. America (air) ...$	114.00	[illegible]
Spain (air) ....Ptas	4,300.00	[illegible]
Sri Lanka (air) ....$	114.00	[illegible]
Sweden (air) . .S.Kr.	232.00	[illegible]
Switzerland ......S.Fr.	150.00	[illegible]
Thailand (air) ......$	136.50	[illegible]
Tunisia (air) ....$	62.00	[illegible]
Turkey (air) ....$	57.00	[illegible]
U.A.R. (air) ....$	85.50	[illegible]
U.S.S.R. (air) ....$	59.00	[illegible]
U.S.A. (air) ....$	97.50	[illegible]
Vietnam (air) ......$	136.50	[illegible]
Yugoslavia (air) ...$	59.00	[illegible]
Zaire (air) ....$	114.00	[illegible]

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